

**CASHMORERS**  
for  
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# SUNDAY TELEGRAPH

No. 555

October 10, 1971

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**WORSTHORNE**  
**BREAKERS AHEAD**  
FOR TORIES P.20  
**PLANEMAKERS'**  
**BIGGEST GAMBLE** P.13

## Maudling plan to bankrupt criminals

### Recovering loot

By PETER GLADSTONE SMITH

MR. MAUDLING, the Home Secretary, is to introduce a Bill in Parliament this session which will be the first step towards making criminals repay their victims. It will enable courts to make robbers and thieves bankrupt.

Their possessions will be divided among those they have robbed. In other cases the law will empower courts to confiscate a part of the offender's earnings until he has compensated his victim.

The Government is determined to end a situation in which a big-time professional crook can hide his loot, serve a sentence which is shortened by remission and parole and come out of prison to enjoy the fruits of his crime.

At present courts are powerless to seize the money of a thief and return it to the loser unless they can prove that the money seized consists of the actual notes that were stolen. They can impose a fine but that goes to the Treasury, not to the victim.

The new measures will be embodied in a Criminal Justice Bill. It will introduce the concept of "criminal bankruptcy" which was recommended last October by the Advisory Council on the Penal System under the chairmanship of Mr. Kenneth Younger.

Assizes and Sessions will be empowered to order monetary compensation to make good damage and loss of property and theft of money without limit. Magistrates will be empowered to order restitution up to £400.

In cases where victims of crimes of violence are awarded damages by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board the offenders may be ordered to pay.

#### Punishment lags

The new Bill has the strong support of the Bench, the Law Society, penal reformers and the Society of Conservative Lawyers. A special committee of the society in a report entitled "Crisis in Crime and Punishment" to be published tomorrow, says punishment is behind the needs of justice because it neglects the interests and rights of the victim of crime.

In proposing the law change, Mr. Maudling realises that many inadequate petty offenders will be able to make no more than a token payment in compensation. Many are too unstable to keep a job or support their own families.

Prison industries have not reached a stage at which a prisoner can expect to earn enough to pay his debts, support his dependants and pay back his victim. However, the Government believes it is important to establish the principle of compensation of the offender.

## BERNHARD COOL TO HIROHITO

By PETER SCHMITT in Amsterdam

A PART from a lunch at Soestdijk Place in Amsterdam yesterday, Emperor Hirohito will have no contact with members of the Dutch Royal Family during his visit to Holland.

Yesterday's lunch was attended by Queen Juliana, Prince Claus and Princess Beatrix. Noticeably absent was Prince Bernhard, the Queen's husband.

The Prince, who gained the wings of an R.A.F. pilot in 1945, was in Italy yesterday at an R.A.F. reunion. There were also reports that he was in a bunting party.

The absence of the Prince clearly showed the cold attitude which the Dutch Royal Family and Government have taken towards the Emperor's visit.

The Japanese court are also unlikely to be seen off at the airport today by a member of the Royal Family or a high-ranking Government representative.

The only humour in an otherwise chilly visit came when the Emperor visited the hippopotamus house at Amsterdam Zoo. Food the Emperor threw into the enclosure was ignored and one hippopotamus proceeded to make love to another. The Emperor gave an enigmatic smile.

The Emperor had yesterday faced hundreds of angry demonstrators in Amsterdam. He was there to visit the Artis Zoo, the Rijksmuseum and the Japanese-built Okura Hotel.

In one incident a 46-year-old Dutchman tried to throw himself at the Emperor's feet.

Angry crowd

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## MAO COMES BACK INTO THE PICTURE



APPEARING in public for the first time since August 7, Mao Tse-tung, 77, looks fit and well as he greets Emperor Haile Selassie, 79, when the Ethiopian leader arrived in Peking on Friday for a seven-day State visit. (Report—P.2.)

## Bomb in Belfast bar kills woman

By IVAN ROWAN in Belfast

A BOMB blast wrecked a Belfast public house last night killing a woman and injuring at least 11 other people, some believed seriously. Houses in the street were shattered and walls fell down.

The explosion happened at 9.17 p.m. in the Durham Inn, in Durham Street, Lower Falls, a mixed Protestant and Catholic street.

A few minutes later a fleet of ambulances was taking away the injured.

Blown into kitchen

A man aged 59, who lives opposite said he was sitting in his back room when the blast came in through the front of the house and turned into the room he was sitting in.

"It blew me out of my chair two yards into the kitchen," he said. But it was at least half an hour before the last casualty was carried away screaming—despite the frantic efforts of rescuers. As he left police and troops fought to hold back an angry crowd.

The interior of the pub was a scene of massive devastation. Tables and seats were in fragments and beams lay criss-crossed on the floor.

An Army spokesman said it was "a fairly big bomb." Troops had been handicapped by having to deal with 11 elaborate bomb hoaxes in the centre of the city as well as a second explosion at a co-operative store in North-west Belfast.

Faulkner's warning

Mr. Faulkner, Northern Ireland Prime Minister, last night warned the Ulster people of the danger of losing the support of British public opinion.

It could end in the withdrawal of Westminster support in the fight against terrorism, he told a Unionist Association meeting at Killybegs, Co. Down.

"We must face the reality of the position," he said. "No British Government could be expected to give that sort of unhesitant support indefinitely if there was a real alienation of public opinion."

Wig slip traps man

Mr. Jim Sullivan, 59, a leading Belfast Republican, was held by troops at a road block in the city yesterday after his wig fell off. He had rammed when interviewed was introduced on August 2 and had since been sought by police.

A former chairman of the Belfast Central Citizens' Defence Committee, formed in the Roman Catholic Falls Road area in 1969, Mr. Sullivan has denied connections with the I.R.A. Two other men were also held at the road block.

CYPRUS CARS BACK

The Eire Government is withdrawing its eight armoured cars from Cyprus. It will put them on duty on the Eire-Northern Ireland border because of delay in the delivery of eight armoured cars ordered from France for the purpose.

Army find L.R.A. secret and picture—P.3

Army ready for Protestant backlash—P.21

## 18 BARRED BRITONS ARE NAMED BY MOSCOW

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

NAMES of the five Britons expelled from Moscow and of 13 others refused permission to re-enter the Soviet Union were given yesterday. Those in Russia must leave within two weeks.

Four of those expelled are diplomats in the Moscow Embassy and one a businessman. They are: Dr. PHILIP HANSON, 35, of Birmingham, a first secretary, Miss ANN LEWIS, 31, of Leeds, a second secretary, Mr. ALAN HOLMES, 31, of Wrexham, an administrative attaché, Lt.-Col. ANTHONY WORSTHORNE, 32, whose father lives at Hampstead, assistant naval attaché, and Mr. VLADIMIR HALTJEN, 27, representative of Rank Xerox.

Of the 13 barred from returning to Russia, (List—Back Page), 10 had at some time worked at the Embassy. Many are now in academic jobs in England and will not be affected by the order.

Order upsetting

Many have already denied acting against the Soviet Union and have variously described the order against them as "irritating and tiresome" and "upsetting."

Dr. Hanson, an economist, is regarded as Britain's leading expert on Soviet internal trade. He was serving at the Embassy in Moscow while on a year's secondment to the Foreign Office.

He is a lecturer at Birmingham University's centre for Soviet and East-European studies and department of industrial economics and business studies.

Fluent Russian

Dr. Hanson speaks fluent Russian, and was awarded a degree by Birmingham University for his work on the book "The Consumer in the Soviet Economy," and related articles.

Dr. Hanson and Miss Lewis were the last two members of the Embassy's Russian Secretariat which studies and analyses internal Soviet affairs. Two others were expelled earlier this year.

Miss Lewis said yesterday she was not aware of having done anything against Soviet security. She enjoyed Moscow and had looked forward to another year there.

Mr. Holmes said he was shocked when he learned of his expulsion. He had been in Moscow for two years.

Continued on Back Page, Col. 7

## Tension ends for 200

By Our Staff Correspondent in Moscow

The announcement of the names of the four British diplomats and one businessman to be expelled from the Soviet Union in retaliation for the expulsion of Russians from London ended two weeks of tension for the 200-strong British community in Moscow.

It was the start of a nightmare of worry for those who had to plan how to move their families and complete homes within 14 days. Some face a heavy financial loss through the expulsions.

Dr. Philip Hanson, 35, first secretary, is perhaps the hardest hit. A lecturer in economics at Birmingham University, he was seconded to the Foreign Office for a year. He let his Birmingham house and flew to Moscow with his wife, Eve, and eight-year-old son, Paul.

Editorial Comment—P.20

#### ADVERTISEMENT

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## LATE NEWS

CHOCOLATE BAR

If a horse eats a 2 oz. bar of chocolate before a race it may have been doped, according to a Jockey Club ruling. It may be disqualified from winning a gold cup and its owner may be ordered to hand over £5,500.

Fruit and nut case, John Oaksey—P.31

GOAL—P.38

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GOAL—P.38



## Tories in

### hanging

### lash

By IAN WALLER

Official Correspondent

MAJOR clash over a call for reintroduction of the death penalty for murder of police and on officers will dominate the opening day of the Conservative party conference at Brighton next Tuesday.

amendment demanding a way of protecting the and prison officers against t criminals has been raised motion to come before the vote. The death penalty

recline Worsthorne: breakers ahead at Brighton—P.20.

uger on the Left and onsen cartoon—P.21. son faces bitter year—ack Page.

orporal punishment have a doleful emotive issues the Conservative party. nesday's debate will take against the background of ling aroused by the murder Blackpool, of a police ated and by attempts ninals to kill other police

UDLING CRITICISED

Maudling, the Home art, will be reluctant to late on law and order, regarded by many. Con- as being too soft on n Ireland and too liberal ie and punishment.

Home Secretary will ce proposals for strength- against criminals. Particular plans to make as pay compensation to ictims. But this is un- go far enough to satis- ank and file of the party. innocuous and long-unc- conference but the punishment issue is be- come to a head by the rent which demands the on of capital punish- or the murder of police on officers.

ED TO A HEAD

Prime Minister, who d the abolition of the equality for murder, and managers are anxious a head-on clash with file supporters over at the conference. He is being forced to sue the amendment. It nited by Mr. John l of the National Asso- of Conservative Gradu- asks the conference "to h alarm the absence of the penalty for those ility of the murder of nd prison officers."

It not be known until ed on Back Page, Col. 3

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# Mao appears but now his heir vanishes

By STEPHEN CONSTANT,  
Communist Affairs Staff

WORLD speculation about the mysterious goings-on in Communist China yesterday focused on the possibility that something has happened to Lin Biao, Mao Tse-tung's heir-designate.

## GRIVAS IS OFFERED MINISTRY

By PETER HELLIER  
in Nicosia

THE Cyprus Government let it be known through local papers yesterday that Archbishop Makarios "would have no objection" to Gen. Grivas taking over as Defence Minister provided they agreed on a common policy.

This policy must be the one agreed upon between Athens and Nicosia—the maintenance of an independent Cyprus as the basis for a reconciliation with the Turkish Cypriots. Since the former E.O.K.A. leader has reportedly been working secretly in Cyprus for the past month to re-establish the campaign for Eoosis—Union of Cyprus with Greece—the Government's offer is patently unacceptable to him.

Before he left Athens secretly he sent a message to a summer congress of Greek Cypriot students, urging them to "take up the whip and drive out the traitors". He was referring to the administration of Archbishop Makarios, which is creating a thriving and prosperous economy in the independent republic.

### ARMED GROUPS

Only a week ago President Makarios said in a Nicosia speech that armed groups were being formed throughout Cyprus "allegedly in the name of Gen. Grivas and on his instructions". The targets of these groups could only be the opponents of immediate Enosis.

They fall into two categories—Makarios supporters and the powerful Communist party, which has no desire to come under the heels of the Athens colonels and become an illegal organisation. Later, of course, the Turkish Cypriots would present themselves as the main obstacle to Enosis. Behind them stand the armed forces of Turkey, which forced the Greek Government to withdraw Grivas from his post of commander of the Greek and Greek Cypriot armed forces after the crisis of November, 1967.

## 'Oh! Calcutta' cast arrested

By Our Correspondent in Sydney

The cast of six men and five women of the Australian production of "Oh! Calcutta" were arrested last night after the premiere of Kenneth Tynan's sex revue in Sydney. They were charged with indecent exposure and offensive behaviour and freed on bail.

The show had been put on before an audience of 60 at a converted cinema in defiance of a ban by the New South Wales Government.

### JUMBO TRAMS

By Our Correspondent in Rome  
A 95ft. long tram capable of carrying 532 passengers goes into service in Milan tomorrow. It is the first of 44 to be introduced by the municipal transport authority.

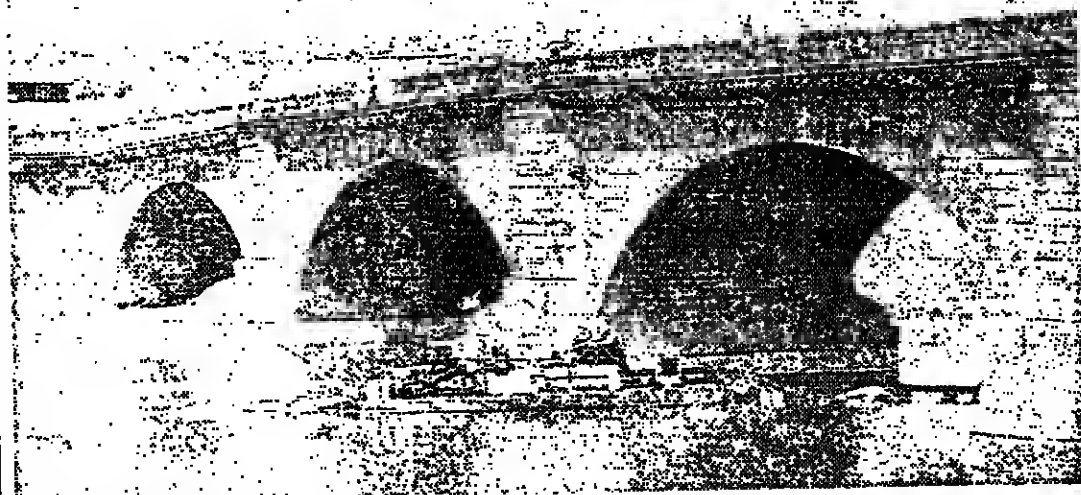


"HELP US TO RAISE THE FINAL £1,400,000 TO MAKE ST. PAUL'S FUTURE SAFE"

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON presents the Save St. Paul's £3 million Appeal on ITV on October 10th at 6.55 p.m.

## INCURABLES

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LONDON BRIDGE rebuilt in the Mojave Desert to span a diverted arm of the Colorado River. Pikemen from the City of London will attend Sir Peter Studd, the Lord Mayor, when he officially opens the bridge today.

## Japanese shrug off hostility

By A. E. CULLISON  
in Tokyo

MORE than 40 million viewers throughout Japan watched the reception of their Emperor and Empress in London on television. Their newspapers expressed appreciation for "a splendid royal spectacle".

Surprisingly, Japanese television, wireless and newspapers have not reacted to the straight forward reporting of their journalists on the Emperor's trip.

Although the absence of Earl Mountbatten at the Buckingham Palace banquet and the telling of the tale planted by the Emperor at Kew Gardens were noted, hardly any comments had been made on these developments up to last night.

### NATIONAL CHARACTER

One Japanese commentator in the nation's largest daily noted: "It is a grudge against abuse of prisoners of war and loss of colonies as a result of the war. It may be the national character of the Britons that they do not really forget the Japanese feeling in Britain were surprised at the warm welcome accorded the visitors."

Japanese attempts to report honestly but to play down the hostile incidents in Britain and Europe probably stem from two factors: the younger generation in Japan does not remember the war and is not to greatly interested in the Emperor and their more concerned elders need time to digest their thoughts on the matter.

### SOME REMORSE

One middle-aged Tokyo businessman remarked: "A certain amount of remorse may be felt here when the Emperor and Empress return from their European tour."

"Realising the memories of the dreadful war which our leaders started in the early '40s, it might have been too much to expect the Emperor to take upon his slim shoulders the responsibilities of our act."

Perhaps if it had been understood in the Imperial household that the Emperor and Empress might face such incidents and ill-will during their tour they might not have scheduled it in the first place. The Japanese are surprised and then nervous when it became evident that the memories of the British and European peoples were not as short as theirs.

### DIFFERENT OUTLOOK

One popular Japanese newspaper columnist tried to explain: "One reason was the difference in the way Europeans and Japanese look at 'this'. There is no actual argument concerning imperial family diplomacy."

Certainly, the tour is not being reported in Japan as an unequalled success, but more attention is being given to the "beautiful show".

Some Japanese who have been willing to comment on the Emperor's tour in a serious way have remarked that perhaps the British and West Europeans do not realise that he is nothing more than a symbol, particularly since the end of the Pacific war.

## LONDON BRIDGE IS UP AGAIN

By Our Staff Correspondent in Lake Havasu City, Arizona

THIS morning, in the sharp sunlight of the Mojave Desert, Sir Peter Studd, Lord Mayor of London, will press a button and, whoosh, a model Saturn V rocket will cut a ribbon and open London Bridge.

Things will happen thick and fast after that in an extravaganza lasting two days, costing perhaps £200,000 and somehow combining the ingenuity of Heath Robinson with the razzle-dazzle of Walt Disney.

The rocket will release a five-storey hot-air balloon which will ascend bearing an aeronaut astride a white dove. He will release 50,000 more multi-coloured balloons. Above will be four rockets taking aerial pictures of the ceremony.

Meanwhile 34 skydivers, 10 of them holding hands to form a crown, will be moving earthwards from 12,500ft. Somewhere in the background will be five aircraft working in computerised unison to write "Peace to all mankind" in white smoke.

**Helmeted pikemen**  
Sir Peter and Lady Studd flew in from San Francisco yesterday with other City of London dignitaries and 15 pikemen in breastplates and helmets. They came as the guests of the bridge's new owner, Mr. Robert McCulloch, an oilman.

Mr. McCulloch, who bought the bridge from the City of London for £1 million, brought it over a stone by stone. He cut a mile-long arm of the Colorado river to provide it with water.

Altogether the bridge has cost him about £5 million, not counting the opening ceremony. The purchase for McCulloch is all worth while for 17,000 acres of dusty real estate on the Arizona bank of the Colorado.

**Mountain setting**  
At the moment London Bridge looks as if it has been set down in the midst of a vast untidy caravan park. Lake Havasu City is more or less where London was before the Romans arrived, even if property prices are somewhat higher.

Nevertheless, the bridge, its seamy crime peeling off as its Aberdeen granite bleaches in the hot sun, looks remarkably dignified against its background of mountains.

Yesterday, the Lord Mayor opened the "British Pink" which carries the City of London. Later he attended a banquet, which included an edible model of London Bridge for each guest and heard a bogus Big Ben boom across the Colorado.

The day ended with a fireworks display featuring a star shell the sparks of which covered five square miles of sky. After that, pictures in the sky of the Queen, the bridge and the British and American flags seemed rather small stuff.

**HILTON REJECTED**  
A proposal to build a Hilton International hotel on a hill dominating Florence has been rejected. The city's town planning commission has ruled that it would spoil the landscape.

—A.P.

## Pan Am seeking aid

By OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT in Washington

FEARS that Pan American Airways, the Western world's largest international airline, is heading for financial disaster are openly expressed in Government circles in Washington.

Last week Mr. Secor Browne, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, took the unusual step of sending a memorandum to the White House in which he pleaded the possibility of Government assistance.

### Several courses

His list of possible courses included a subsidy, a federal loan guarantee of the sort given to Lockheed, permission for Pan Am to operate from a domestic number of American domestic airports and authority for the Civil Aeronautics Board to set international rates.

In a parallel development he ordered a study by his staff of the airline's business problems. These have grown to such proportions that by Decem-

ber, after three successive bad years, the airline will have lost about \$100 million (\$40 million). The situation has been exacerbated by Lufthansa's decision to go it alone with special low Transatlantic fares and the break-up of the recent Montreal conference of the International Air Transport Association without reaching a new agreement.

Pan American estimates that an attempt to match the Lufthansa fares and those adopted by three other airlines which have followed suit would result in a \$30 million (£12 million) loss next year.

Trans World Airlines, another major American international carrier which is in trouble, estimates its potential loss at \$20 million (£11 million). Attempts to persuade the Administration to make a direct

## SADAT ON CRUCIAL MISSION

By JOHN BULLOCH in Beirut

PRESIDENT Sadat leaves Egypt today for his second visit to Moscow since taking office a year ago. His talks may well decide whether there is peace or war in the Middle East in the coming months.

Before going to Moscow he will meet the Shah of Persia and the Ruler of Kuwait for talks on forming a moderate alliance in the Gulf and to ensure that Iraq, the main threat to Gulf stability after British withdrawal, is not allowed to gain a foothold in the area.

It is in Moscow that Sadat will have the crucial discussions. He has declared that the continuing Middle East crisis must be settled one way or the other by the end of this year.

**ARMY PREPARES**  
Reports from Egypt say that Commandos and special units of the Egyptian Army are being increased in numbers. This indicates that the Army Command may be preparing for the resumption of raids across the Suez Canal.

Sadat will ask for new arms in Moscow to prepare for a policy of a limited war along the canal.

Russia may prove reluctant to supply this material now. There are indications that she and America have reached a quiet understanding that arms deliveries to both sides should be kept to a minimum while indirect talks go on.

President Sadat's main task will be to try to restore relations between his country and the Kremlin. Russia is increasingly turning its attentions to other Arab states.

Khrushchev at Brink of World War—P.6; Gaddafi has Nervous Breakdown—Back Page.

## 'People's war' threatened

By Our Correspondent in Calcutta

Tajuddin Ahmed, the "Bangla Desh" emigre Prime Minister, said in a broadcast yesterday: "We will win our freedom through a people's war and not through compromise or understanding with Pakistani troops."

A spokesman for the liberation army said they were planning to launch a big offensive against Pakistani Government troops after the monsoon. About 12,000 regular soldiers who had defected, they had 38,000 young people trained in the use of arms.

The deadline for a new agreement, or at least a definite move towards one, is said by several authorities to be next Friday. After that the airlines and the travel agents will begin their advertising campaigns in preparation for the free-for-all that will follow the expiration of the present Association agreement on Feb. 1.

### Strong reaction

A fares war on the Transatlantic routes, until recently the most profitable in the world, seems bound to lead to strong reactions by the administration. Counter-measures might include a clampdown on the amount of money taken out of the country by American tourists and measures to control the fares of foreign airlines flying into American airports.

## Labour leaders' bathroom farce

HAROLD WILSON spent his days at Brighton last week cocooned in a network of security. The arrangements made the single special-branch man attached to Jeremy Thorpe at Scarborough last month seem positively amateurish.

There were innumerable policemen, several with dogs, and an army of not-too-well-disguised plain-clothes men.

Outside Wilson's hotel suite was an elaborate warning device with electronic equipment. Just the sort of thing, one might suppose, that would appeal to Anthony Wedgwood Benn.

Labour's Minister of Technology was in fact less than enchanted. Perhaps the alarm system was not the latest model.

For every morning a policeman had to climb through the bathroom window of his suite next to Wilson's to renew the electric batteries.

### Altruism

It is only with considerable reluctance that Lord Shawcross, now in his 70th year, has added to his commitments by becoming chairman of the ailing B.S.A. company.

The part-time chairman of such a concern could normally expect to receive from £10,000 to £15,000 a year.

Shawcross has asked for no more than the slender stipend of an outside director. This used to be £3,000, but his prompting has now been reduced to £900.

He rightly feels reluctant to seek any advantage from a rescue operation which involves the redundancy of between 3,000 and 4,000 men.

### Vintage stuff

THOSE prepared to pay between £3 and £4 for a bottle of Chateau Mont-Rothschild 1968—not a particularly outstanding year—may draw consolation from the engaging drawing I reproduce. It occupies the top inch or so of the label.

For many years now Baron Philippe de Rothschild has annually commissioned a well-known artist to create a design both whimsical and of the local product.

Past performers include Henry Moore, Dalí, Mathieu, Tschekchew, Braque and

John Sparrow, who has been in residence at Oxford since 1967. He has taken sabbatical leave until the New Year.

He is spending it writing in Italy. Like most chaste stylists, he composes slowly. But if what he brings back from Venice is as illuminating as his "Mark Pattison and the Idea of a University," it will have been well worth waiting for.

All Souls meanwhile has an acting Warden—Sir Humphrey Walcott, the international lawyer.

### Pensioner

THE Swedish Government has reacted harshly to Goeran Gentele, Director of the Royal Opera House in Stockholm, on his accepting the appointment of general manager of the Metropolitan in New York. He succeeds Sir Rudolf Bing next year.

Although he has been head of the Stockholm opera house since 1963—and a producer with the opera for 26 years—there have been objections to giving him a pension.

Some claim that he is leaving Sweden 10 months before the end of his present contract, others that he does not need a pension to supplement his New York salary of 70,000 dollars a year—more

than the Swedish Government pays to its ministers.

Mr. Smith's presidential address was the only reference to settlement talks during the congress. As expected, he played down their progress and reassured the party that government would be retained in "responsible and civilised hands."

### CLOSED SESSION

Some of the resolutions approved by congress would have caused any British negotiator to tail and catch the next aircraft home. The more embarrassing motions were debated in closed session.

The party called for "reversal of the unnecessary African influx" into European areas, in particular establishing African townships in tribal areas.

Congress approved a resolution urging the Government to proceed "forthwith" with controversial Property Owners Protection Bill. This is aimed at preventing Asian and Coloured (mixed-blood) people living in European suburbs.

Hardy annuals such as demands for segregation of hospitals, facilities, swimming pools and public amenities were raised and generally approved. Again the Government was left uncommitted to implementation.

### CAPITAL OFFENCE

By Our Staff Correspondent in Rome

A young couple, expelled from the Marxist Union of Italian Marxist-Leninist Communists for refusing to give the party all of a 30 million lire (£20,000) inheritance, acknowledge themselves "victims of bourgeois mentality." Fabia and Emilia Crispi kept 12 million lire (£5,000).

## ALBANY at large



Vinous label for Mouton-Rothschild 1968

Cocktail. The 1968 design is by Bono, niece of the Italian painter de Pisi and in private life the wife of Andre-Pierre de Mandargues, a recent winner of the Prix Goncourt.

The 1969 vintage, not yet in bottle, will bear a label drawn by Juan Miro.

**Stakhanovite**  
DIPLOMATIC courtesies do not appear to have been disturbed by present Anglo-Soviet tensions.

At a party at Claridge's given by the Saudi Arabian Ambassador last week, I was talking to Sir Denis Greenhill when another guest approached him.

It was Mr. Vassily Vostchankin, one of the first secretaries at the Russian Embassy. The permanent head of the Foreign Office greeted him politely and asked how he was.

No less politely, Vostchankin replied: "Very well, thank you, but I am doing the work of four people."

**Poetic platform**  
IT was almost inevitable that the end of later British Rail should employ John Bejman to speak—unseen—the rhapsodic commentary for a TV commercial. It duly appeared last week.

But who else of his distinction would have been paid the compliment of being left unidentified?

### Public opinion

SIR ALEC DOUGLASSHOME was determined to test the reaction of the London crowd to Emperor Hirohito at first hand.

Having greeted him at Victoria, he returned by a back route to his house in Carlton Gardens, changed his morning coat for a short-sleeved shirt and a pair of shorts and stood almost unnoticed at the Palace end of the Mall to watch the procession go by.

### Exeat

JOHN SPARROW, Warden of All Souls, will not be in residence at Oxford this term. He has taken sabbatical leave until the New Year.

He is spending it writing in Italy. Like most chaste stylists, he composes slowly. But if what he brings back from Venice is as illuminating as his "Mark Pattison and the Idea of a University," it will have been well worth waiting for.

All Souls meanwhile has an acting Warden—Sir Humphrey Walcott, the international lawyer.

### Pensioner

THE Swedish Government has reacted harshly to Goeran Gentele, Director of the Royal Opera House in Stockholm, on his accepting the appointment of general manager of the Metropolitan in New York. He succeeds Sir Rudolf Bing next year.

Although he has been head of the Stockholm opera house since 1963—and a producer with the opera for 26 years—there have been objections to giving him a pension.

Some claim that he is leaving Sweden 10 months before the end of his present contract, others that he does not need a pension to supplement his New York salary of 70,000 dollars a year—more

than the Swedish Government pays to its ministers.

Mr. Smith's presidential address was the only reference to settlement talks during the congress. As expected, he played down their progress and reassured the party that government would be retained in "responsible and civilised hands."

**CLOSED SESSION**  
Some of the resolutions approved by congress would have caused any British negotiator to tail and catch the next aircraft home. The more embarrassing motions were debated in closed session.

The party called for "reversal of the unnecessary African influx" into European areas, in particular establishing African townships in tribal areas.

Congress approved a resolution urging the Government to proceed "forthwith" with controversial Property Owners Protection Bill. This is aimed at preventing Asian and Coloured (mixed-blood) people living in European suburbs.

Hardy annuals such as demands for segregation of hospitals, facilities, swimming pools and public amenities were raised and generally approved. Again the Government was left uncommitted to implementation.

### CAPITAL OFFENCE

By Our Staff Correspondent in Rome

A young couple, expelled from the Marxist Union of Italian Marxist-Leninist Communists for refusing to give the party all of a 30 million lire (£20,000) inheritance, acknowledge themselves "victims of bourgeois mentality." Fabia and Emilia Crispi kept 12 million lire (£5,000).

**Labour leaders' bathroom farce**  
HAROLD WILSON spent his days at Brighton last week cocooned in a network of security. The arrangements made the single special-branch man attached to Jeremy Thorpe at Scarborough last month seem positively amateurish.

There were innumerable policemen, several with dogs, and an army of not-too-well-disguised plain-clothes men.

Outside Wilson's hotel suite was an elaborate warning device with electronic equipment. Just the sort of thing, one might suppose, that would appeal to Anthony Wedgwood Benn.



# 'Alarming' school report held up

By NICHOLAS BAGNALL, Education Correspondent

AN alarming official report on maladjusted and aggressive children in London schools, due to be discussed at Wednesday's education committee meeting of the Inner London Education Authority, has been removed from the agenda.

## Man sued in £313m. arms deal

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

BRITISH freelance arms salesman, Mr. Geoffrey Edwards, is being sued by a Jersey businessman for commission on deals, claimed to be worth hundreds of millions of pounds, with Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern countries.

Mr. Richard Lonsdale is claiming the commission in a pending High Court action to be heard early next year. He alleges that under a 1965 agreement with Mr. Edwards, he was to get 10 per cent. commission on contracts in Saudi Arabia and five per cent. on contracts in Jordan, Syria and the Trucial Protectorates.

**ACTION DEFENDED**  
Mr. Lonsdale, of Roselle, Rue de Haut, St. Lawrence, Jersey, says he agreed to introduce Mr. Edwards to friends abroad and help promote business interests. He alleges that Mr. Edwards paid him £40,000 on a £71 million British Aircraft Corporation contract to Saudi Arabia, but has refused to supply details of other contracts.

Eight contracts said to total £315 million are specifically named in the action. Commission on five others is claimed by Mr. Lonsdale who says the amount involved is at present unknown.

Mr. Edwards, 50, a wartime group captain and test pilot, is defending the action and says he negotiated deals without any assistance from Mr. Lonsdale, a retired army lieutenant colonel. He says he made an ex gratia payment of £40,000 but refused to pay anything further.

### £25,000 BOND

The weekly £25,000 Premium Bond prize winner is KB939233. It was announced yesterday. The winner lives in Cheshire.

removed from the agenda.

I understand that County Hall officials consider it too explosive to be discussed in public before teachers' organisations have had a chance to comment.

The unpublished report, by Sir William Houghton, Inner London's Chief Education Officer, says that the number of backward and difficult pupils in London is greater than was thought.

Their misbehaviour "can threaten relationships with teachers and prejudice the effectiveness of any learning situation the school tries to construct."

It proposes "to make extended provision for backward children within, or in association with, ordinary schools" rather than providing more special schools beyond those so far planned. For this purpose, it suggests the ordinary schools should get approximately another £100,000 in 1972-3.

### 'Not enough'

Teachers who have seen the report are worried because they do not think this is enough. Mr. Bob Richardson, Secretary of the Inner London Teachers' Association, said to me yesterday: "I would hope this would be increased. In terms of teachers, £100,000 means only about another 50 people."

"I am also concerned lest

this report is used by some people as an argument for not raising the school leaving age next year. I believe this reform should stand.

An assistant teacher in a London comprehensive school commented: "It would be all right if we had the staff. In our school of 800 pupils we have only one full-time and one part-time teacher dealing with children with special difficulties."

"Some kids with reading difficulties will behave quite well at first but after a time because they can't read they start making off. There is no room for them in the remedial reading classes and teachers have to take them in the evenings."

### More transfers

Mr. Ashley Bramall, leader of the Inner London Education Authority, said: "The difficulty is that when we open a new special school ordinary schools put forward more children for transfer and the places get filled up."

"We have to reserve these expensive special school places for the really maladjusted or educationally subnormal and leave the ordinary schools to cater for the marginal cases."

The report says that children with behavioural difficulties are "a large category. Problems range from petty indiscipline to serious outbreaks of vandalism and personal violence. Even the petty indiscipline can be disturbing in every sense of the word."

## Navy's farewell to giant base

By DESMOND WETTERN, Naval Correspondent

BRITAIN'S giant naval base at Singapore, which cost £38 million to build before the war, will formally close at midnight on Oct. 31.

This is part of the Government's plan to reduce the forces east of Suez to almost a token level by the end of this year.

The previous day there will be a review of the Far East Fleet by its last commander, Rear Adm. J. A. R. Troup, and the commander-in-chief, Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Barnett. Some 20 warships including the carrier Eagle, 50,000 tons, will steam past a Royal Fleet Auxiliary landing ship flying Adm. Troup's flag. There will also be a fly-past by 20 jets from the Eagle.

It is expected that most of the ships will then move west across the Indian Ocean to cover the withdrawal of British forces from the Persian Gulf. Most of the ships in the Far East Fleet are expected home in Britain in January.

**COMBINED COMMAND**  
The Singapore naval barracks H.M.S. Terror, was handed over yesterday to the A.N.Z.U.K. Command formed of elements of all three services from Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

Apart from most of the naval barracks and a section of the most modern part of the dockyard, all the rest of the base, covering 5,000 acres, will have been handed over to the Singapore Government by the beginning next month.



## Army find an I.R.A. secret

By RICHARD COX in Belfast

ARMY experts have found the secret of a new type of I.R.A. terror bomb. This is the kind that blew up the only officer so far killed in Ulster, Capt. David Stewardson, 29, on Sept. 9.

Last Sunday, just 24 days later, men of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps led by Major George Styles successfully dismantled two of the bombs in Belfast. Ironically, three days later an I.R.A. lieutenant, Terrance McDermott, 19, was killed planting a similar bomb at Lisburn, near Belfast.

The story of how the new bomb's anti-handling device was painstakingly identified between Capt. Stewardson's death and

last Sunday is still partly secret.

Yesterday Major Styles told me he and his men have found the bomb consists of a wooden box containing 9 or 10lb. of gelignite.

The terrorist presses down a wire plunger in the top to activate an electric current. Once the circuit is activated any movement will set off the explosion.

### EXPERIENCED EXPERT

Capt. Stewardson, an experienced bomb disposal expert, was unlucky enough to encounter the first of the bombs. He realised that the activating device was not a trembler but a form of switch. With this the bomb's secret was effectively beaten.

One of the more extraordinary aspects of these bombs is that they are now dangerous to the terrorist placing them. They are now so sensitive that the bomb disposal squad.

What life is like for Ulster internees—P.10; Army is ready for Protestant backlash—P.21.

"Any objections to bail?"

last Sunday is still partly secret.

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## PLANNING BLAMED FOR HOUSE PRICES

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

MR. Frank Sandersoo, managing director of the Bovis building group, condemns Britain's "anti-planning" town planning machinery and the fluctuation in available funds as the two main reasons for rising house prices.

"After two decades saturated with intellectual discussion on housing we are still forcing the total activity of this major and socially vital industry through a funnel, the tapered end of which is an archaic and amateur planning machine," he says.

**ADDITIONAL COSTS**  
Mr. Sandersoo's attack is in an article in the *Building Societies Gazette*. Planning applications were being rejected on trivialities, on grounds not substantial within planning law and rarely with a feasible alternative suggested.

With a rejected application the developer entered into a prolonged appeals procedure. A decision was likely 12 months after the first refusal.

"It is impossible to quantify on a national scale the additional cost of housing attributable to defects in our planning machinery. Examples demonstrate that on specific projects 7 per cent of sales value can be directly apportioned to this cause."

"The periodic fluctuation in purchaser finance produced price rises containing a substantial artificial element. These costs were unrelated to the intrinsic value of the houses."

When funds were freely available the industry was encouraged to invest heavily in a relatively short space of time. It engaged in a frantic scramble for land, finance, planning approvals, labour and materials.

—This scramble led to higher costs and an extension of town planning delays. Prices were further inflated by the need to recover overhead and interest incurred during the slack waiting period.

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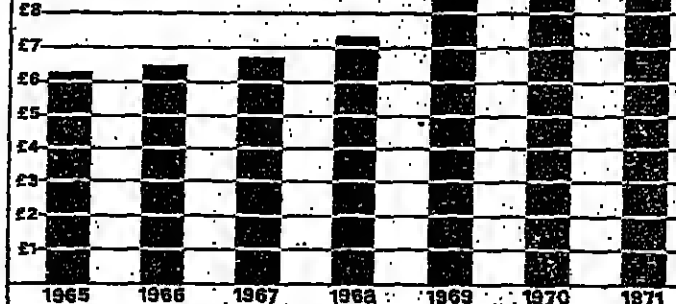
**Wide spread of investment.** As at 29 September 1971, the fund was invested in 122 companies. By sectors, the distribution was as follows: Capital Goods, 17.53%; Consumer Goods (Durable), 9.63%; Consumer Goods (Non-Durable), 23.41%; Financial, 1.09%; Commodity Groups, 29.77%; Miscellaneous, 10.07%.

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**Prices.** The offer price currently includes an initial service charge not exceeding 5%, plus a small rounding up charge. Out of this, commission of 1% will be paid to Dealers, Stockbrokers, Solicitors and Accountants on applications bearing their stamp.

**Income.** Distributions of net income are made on 28 February and 28 August each year. They can be reinvested in further units if you wish. A half-yearly charge currently of 18.75p per £100 of the value of the fund is deducted from the Trust's income to defray Managers' expenses including Trustees' fees.

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## Attempt to end U.C.S. deadlock

By PETER PATERSON, Industrial Correspondent

AN attempt will be made in Glasgow today to break the deadlock produced by the battle of wits between the workers who have occupied the four shipyards of the bankrupt Upper Clyde consortium and the Government, which wants to reorganise shipbuilding on the Clyde.

Much will depend on the negotiating skills of Mr. Dan McGarvey, leader of the Boiler-makers' Union and president of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

**SALVAGING GOVAN**  
He is meeting representatives of the Irish Shipping Company, which has four orders for bulk carrier ships suspended. Mr. Robert C. Smith, the liquidator; Mr. Hugh Steohouse, chairman of the new company, Govan Shipbuilders, backed by the Government to take over at least two and possibly three of the yards; and leaders of the "work-in."

The workers are insisting that they will continue their occupation until guarantees are forthcoming that all four yards will be kept open and that there will be no redundancies.

Mr. Steohouse and his fellow-directors are interested in salvaging the Govan yard (formerly Fairfield's) and the steel fabrication yard.

They are prepared to undertake a feasibility study of the future of Govan. They regard the fourth yard, Clydebank (formerly John Brown's) as a complete non-runner. Again with Government backing, Mr. Steohouse wants union co-operation in examining, and if necessary changing, wage rates and working practices before his company will take on management of the yards.

Today's meeting, called by Mr. McGarvey, aims at getting some movement into the situation. Unless orders now suspended are given the go-ahead signal, there will be heavy redundancies not only in the shipyards themselves but also in ancillary industries.

## Stenhouse flies for talks

Mr. Stenhouse flew back to Glasgow today after cutting short a trip to New Zealand. He said time was short to save shipbuilding on the Upper Clyde, but in his talks today he would try his "bloody damnedest" to get success.

"I shall use all the persuasive powers I have. I am not going in with a feeling that I shall fail."

He made it clear that he would not include the Clydebank yard in his discussions.

W-10117525



## Speculators force up butter prices

By DAVID STEERS, Agricultural Correspondent

SPECULATION in the world butter market is one of the reasons behind the fast rise in prices, which have almost doubled over the past year.

### PLAN TO END METER RIGGING

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

THE Government is studying proposals to make gas and electricity meter rigging by landlords a criminal offence. Mr. John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry hopes to introduce a Bill in the coming session of Parliament.

Gas and electricity boards already settle maximum re-sale prices but there is no provision for enforcement. Landlords can install private meters and charge whatever they wish for supplies to tenants.

The maximum re-sale price for gas varies between different board areas but is between 1p

Merchants, banks, general traders and even meat and cheese import agents have been taking part.

Shortages will continue and experts forecast that the retail price will go up by another 2p a lb—a rise of 240 a ton wholesale—in the next four to five weeks.

Speculators have operated like this: Most bought butter in bulk last spring and kept it in store until the shortage became worse.

Then they offered it to better blenders in Britain for about £550 a ton, compared with the £520 they paid for it. As some held stocks of up to 1,000 tons profits were big.

Some of the butter is still on offer, having been stored in Mediterranean countries as the price rose. Up to 15,000 tons are believed to have been involved in speculative deals in the past few months.

### Grocers alarmed

The world shortage has been caused by droughts in Australia and New Zealand and by thousands of farmers in Western Europe leaving the dairying industry.

Grocers, alarmed at the increasingly high prices, have asked the Ministry of Agriculture for a full investigation into speculation in the market. I understand that the ministry does not see how it can intervene in a commercial situation.

Ode mao who told me he had bought from speculators works for one of the largest butter packers in Britain. He said: "Because supplies have been cut from usual sources I was left with no alternative but to take butter offered by people I knew to be speculators."

"There is no doubt that they have taken advantage of the situation, but if we are to keep up supplies to the shops we have to deal with such people."

### Deals by banks

One bank which has carried out deals in the butter market, although out on its own behalf, is the French-based Banque de l'Indochine. Its London manager, M. Bouvrey, said to me: "We have acted for one of our overseas customers, but we are not dealing in the market ourselves."

He has shipped butter here and we have arranged storage and sales. But we are only acting on behalf of one of our customers."

Other banks may be in the same situation where butter is being held as security for customers. With a general import licence anyone can operate in the market now that import quotas have been removed by the Government.

Best quality butter can be kept in cold store for up to six months but some of the speculators' butter is beginning to go off.

## Siamese scores a double



MRS. ISOBEL KEENE showing "Killdown Eros" after winning the "Best Exhibit" prize at the Siamese Cat show at the old Horticultural Hall yesterday. This cat, as a kitten last year, won the "best exhibit" prize.

## Hospital thieves await operations

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

A THIEF who raids the rooms of patients in private wings of London hospitals while they are in the operating theatre or receiving treatment has stolen money and valuables totalling thousands of pounds.

From the Middlesex University College and other hospitals he has stolen over 70 handbags, 30 cheque books, cheque cards, credit cards and jewellery. He

uses the cards to cash cheques and obtain credit.

Nurses have seen the thief, described as tall and dark-haired. At University College Hospital he knocked down two while making a getaway. Last week he was seen by another two nurses at the Middlesex.

Nurses also have lost handbags from duty rooms and tea-rooms. Hospital security officers are dealing with the raids, but staff are anxious that the police should be brought in.

## 'NO-UNION' BOSS STANDS FIRM

TOMORROW morning a small van will draw up outside the main gates of a Plymouth factory and what the managing director describes as "the longest-running card game in Britain" will begin another week.

The pickets at the American-owned Fine Tubes factory are not giving up their 18 month vigil, despite their grievances being aired at a court of inquiry in London last Wednesday.

In theory, the men in the van should try to dissuade drivers of supply lorries from entering the works. In practice, they rarely bother.

The only time the pickets turned out in strength in recent months was when television camera crews arrived to film "the scenes at the gates."

In the words of Mr. Tom Crispin, national officer of the engineering section of the Transport and General Workers Union, speaking at the inquiry last week, it is "a cold war" between notions and the company, which now employs a non-union labour force.

Fine Tubes, which makes stainless steel tubing for Rolls-Royce and the Concorde, dismissed 149 strikers 16 months ago after they walked out following the collapse of nine months of negotiations for a pay increase. The management refused to negotiate and even an approach from Mr. Vic Feather, T.G.W.U. general secretary, met with no response.

When the court of inquiry met last week, unions and management sat facing each other, 12 union representatives, too from the employer's side.

Completing the barebones table arrangement was Professor Archibald Campbell, chairman of the inquiry called by Mr. Robert Carr, the Secretary for Employment at the request of the T.G.W.U.

Mr. Tom Barclay, the bald, Scots-born managing director of Fine Tubes, which has no Americans on its board of directors, put his cards on the table at the outset. He made it

By GERARD KEMP

clear that he did not consider he had a strike on his hands. "We may have a dispute," he said, "but you cannot strike when you do not have an employer."

Forcefully, he told the inquiry: "We do not feel that we need to defend any of our actions. We are not here today in any sense on the defence."

Answering a point made by Mr. Crispin—that the company had given pay increases to workers who remained, one month after the strike began—Mr. Barclay said there was a simple explanation.

Plymouth Dockyard, which employs about 16,000, more than the total manufacturing labour force of all the other industries in Plymouth put together, had given substantial pay rises to dockyard workers in June last year. The company "merely moved in line with this."

But the real issue, said Mr. Barclay, was the sacking of the 149 workers. Forty-nine of them, including four shop stewards, were still without jobs.

"The employer who indulges in mass sackings is not using a weapon comparable to the strike weapon," Mr. Barclay said.

"The comparable weapon is the lock-out—where the employer lays down certain grounds on which people can collectively return to work."

If British companies began using mass sackings as a measure showing people they meant business, he added, "you would turn the British industrial relations system into the industrial equivalent of Northern Ireland."

The unions were seeking a way whereby the 49 could be allowed to resume work "with dignity"; it was simply a question of the men returning to work.

Mr. Barclay was asked by Mr. Sydney Robinson, sitting on the committee with Professor Camp-

bell and Mr. John Rhodes, if there were any shop stewards at present working at Fine Tubes.

Mr. Barclay: "There are no shop stewards now."

Were any members of the unions involved still employed? Mr. Barclay: "We have on way of knowing, sir. We have never inquired of our employees or, may I say, of prospective employees, as to whether they are, or are not, trade union members."

Describing the day last year when the factory workers walked out, Mr. Barclay told the inquiry: "We are given by the shop stewards a picture of a factory seething with discontent and with the shop stewards using their restraining influence to prevent a mass walk-out."

"I have in front of me the production records for that particular shift on the Munday morning, and it is one of the highest in the history of the company. If the men were seething with discontent and doing all the things which is said of them, they were also producing a very considerable quantity of stainless steel tubing."

Would the company ever return to normal working relations with unions and shop stewards? Mr. Barclay was not going to be drawn. "I have no crystal ball, Chairman, nor is it up to me alone to decide that."

Chairman: "Can you really see the present situation as one continuing indefinitely given all the best interests of your company?"

Mr. Barclay: "We have got to move from this situation. Mr. Barclay, have we not?"

Chairman: "Let me tempt you again—and you can resist temptation. I am sure—in the direction of a rapprochement with the unions."

Mr. Barclay: "That is up to other people, sir."

Closing the inquiry, Professor Campbell said that both sides had been frank and had not concealed the difficulties. The inquiry's report expected later this month.

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## MINERS IN BIG TEST OVER PAY

By PETER PATERSON, Industrial Correspondent

THE first big test in the public sector of the Government's theory that wage claims are falling to a less inflationary level comes this week, when the National Coal Board gives its reply to a union claim for rises of up to 45 per cent.

The board with a minuscule profit of £500,000 on its operations last year, can hardly afford to concede anything like the £120 million the claim would cost. It would add £1 a ton to the price of coal.

Indications are that the limit of its offer will be increases of between seven and ten per cent. This will present the union with a quandary.

### UNION FEAR

It fears that the offer will be so arranged as to favour the 60,000 highest paid workers in the industry—those on the national power loading agreement, whose basic wage varies between £26 and £30 a week—rather than the remaining 22,000 underground and surface workers.

Actual earnings in high-mechanised pits particularly in areas like the East Midlands, are considerably higher.

Indeed, if the offer is a three-stage affair, with the power loading men receiving the highest increase, followed by the underground workers not yet on power loading and the surface workers, the union might be badly divided.

The usual practice is for the board's offer to be put to a ballot. If it were to be rejected, a strike ballot can be called, and the rules have recently been changed to require a majority of only 55 per cent, instead of two-thirds, for a national strike.

### DRAWN OUT

With coal stocks of nearly 30 million tons, twice the level of a year ago, a strike could be long drawn out and expensive for the union. The board will make it clear that any damage done to its finances by a strike must

## Q.E.2 WOMAN CAN STAY

Mrs. Ann Cartho, 33, an American held on board the Queen Elizabeth 2 at Southampton for three days by immigration authorities, was told yesterday that she could enter Britain. She arrived with her son Stewart, 4, on Wednesday, and claimed she was British by marriage.

She said her husband was serving a three-year good sentence in the Isle of Wight and that she was to have an operation. Yesterday Mrs. Cartho was in Southampton General Hospital, where she was taken on Friday from the ship.

### Latest Wills

HUNTER, Mrs. M. St. J. (died), Birmingham (duty), £35,224. KING, W. W. (died), £28,501. LLOYD, Mrs. M. C. Folkestone (died), £103,071. MARRIS, W. P. Parkstone, Dorset (died), £48,008. SCOTT, Mrs. M. D. Abingdon, Berks. (died), £166,391. SMITH, D. Parkstone, Dorset (died), £54,818. TAIT, Miss E. Alton, Hants (died), £48,856. WILSON, Mrs. J. F. Goring-on-Thames, Oxon. (died), £53,304.

### TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS

Lord Armstrong is 79 today; Sir John Wilson is 75; Prince Charles of Belgium 68; Dr. Roger Maxwell 66; Sir Albert Margal 61; and Mr. Harold Pinter 41.



## Can you afford to give your daughter away?

A wedding can be a pretty expensive affair. One nowadays can cost anything from a few pounds to hundreds.

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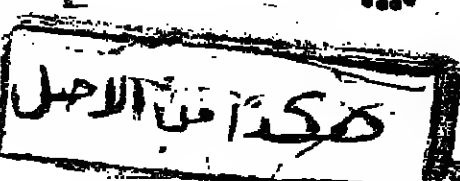
Tell him your daughter's getting married.

He'll understand.



**Midland Bank Personal Loans**

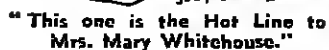
A GREAT BRITISH BANK





By JOHN WEAVER

mercially or criminally.



By Dr. F. GRAY  
Medical Correspondent

### RATINGS GIVEN

Since the Mental Health Act 1960, it has been the duty of local authorities to provide community care services for the mentally sick. The Association is on Sir Keith Joseph's

business interests.

**By DAVID WOODHEAD**

in 1934 and currently on behalf of 700,000 people

**Sunday Telegraph Reporter**

rehoused she would arrange i

# Dräger

## The case for investing in Europe

- 1.** During recent years most of the countries of Continental Europe have achieved impressive records of economic growth. In fact the European Economic Community has shown itself to be one of the fastest growing economic areas in the world.
- 2.** The economies of scale from a home market with a larger population than the United States should undoubtedly benefit European companies, bringing good investment opportunities.
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in 1934 and currently handling \$550,000,000 on behalf of 700,000 people.

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# NASSER'S story of the crisis that preceded Cuba—the one most people never knew existed

STALIN'S Russia reacted to the Egyptian Revolution of 1953 in a strictly Marxist fashion. The Old Guard in the Kremlin saw an army takeover, and as, for them, an army by nature was a tool of oppression, the army takeover in Egypt had to lead to an oppressive regime and could not be revolutionary.

The Communist party in Egypt had opposed the revolution from the beginning and tried to whip up more popular opposition by distributing leaflets in the streets. The Soviet Union, of course, completely supported the Communists and Moscow Radio attacked the revolution bitterly.

For the next three years the Russians watched President Nasser's progress with a mixture of hostility and fascination. They were very slow in absorbing the impact and the meaning of his policies. Even when they signed the arms deal with him in 1955 they felt they were dealing with a mystery.

The events following on the arms deal which culminated in the Anglo-French-Israeli attack on Suez in 1956 brought Khrushchev and Nasser much closer together.

But it was not all sweetness and light. Russia waited for 36 hours to make a comment on the nationalisation of the Suez Canal, and this delay later became a major issue in a quarrel between Nasser and Khrushchev.

Also, when arms were issued to civilians during the Suez invasion in order to fight a guerrilla war against the British and French, a number of Egyptian Communists took advantage of the situation and tried to take control of the National Militia, particularly in the Port Said area. Some of them were arrested.

It was with this mixture of incipient quarrel and continual interest that Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev and Gamal Abdel Nasser met for the first time on April 29, 1958.

Nasser was given a tremendous reception when he arrived in Moscow. But at the very first official meeting in the Kremlin relations were stretched to breaking point—because of a translator's mistake. We had no Russian translators while the only Arabic translators the Russians had were trained at the school of oriental studies and had never been to an Arab country. The result was appalling.

Nasser began by explaining the nature of the Egyptian Revolution. He talked of being independent, anti-imperialist, non-aligned and dedicated to Arab unity.

All this was translated with some hesitancy by a rather uncomfortable man who performed the same service for Khrushchev. President Nasser understood him to translate Khrushchev as saying that if he was going to follow a socialist path he could not be anti-Communist, and Nasser took this to refer to his banning of the Communist parties in Egypt and Syria, then united with Egypt.

no, if he makes a mistake in such an important affair we must make him into a piece of soap."

The translator repeated every word of the threat. He was sweating with fear. The scene became too much for Nasser and he started to laugh at the incongruity of it. But Khrushchev could not understand why he was laughing.

Nasser remained a source of fascination for Khrushchev. He was the first of the leaders of the underdeveloped nations to visit Moscow. He had blown up a storm in his own land and throughout the world. The Arab students at university in Moscow were wild in their acclamation of him and when the wife of the Syrian Charge d'Affaires was introduced to him, she collapsed. Khrushchev watched this scene and asked why she had collapsed. He was told: "From emotion." He found it all very puzzling.

He was interested in the way in which Moslems pray and when Nasser, after lunch in Khrushchev's house, made preparations to go off to pray at a mosque in Moscow, Khrushchev was full of questions about the prayers. When Nasser went to wash his hands ritually before praying, Khrushchev waited on him with a towel. He behaved with great delicacy.

On May 16 Nasser flew home to prepare for another visit to Marshal Tito to discuss the affairs of the non-aligned nations. Khrushchev was none too happy about this visit. He was as suspicious as Dulles of non-alignment and he was particularly suspicious of Tito. "Do not trust Tito," he told Nasser.

But Nasser did trust Tito and on July 6 he set sail from Alexandria in the yacht Al Hourya (Freedom) along with the Foreign Minister, Dr. Fawzi, myself and our wives to visit the Yugoslav leader at Brioni.

It was a pleasant trip and we were still in Brioni on July 14 when the B.B.C. started to broadcast the first

news of the coup in Iraq, the destruction of the Royal Family and the takeover by Nationalist officers headed by Brigadier-General Kassem.

This news burst upon an Arab world torn by dissension. The Lebanon and Jordan were both on the verge of revolution. King Saud, frightened by the union of Syria and Egypt, had paid nearly two million pounds to have a bomb put on Nasser's plane.

However, he chose the wrong man to do the job, picking on Colonel Abdel Hamid al-Sarraj, Syria's Chief of Military Intelligence. When Saud's agents approached Sarraj with a cheque for one million pounds drawn on the Midland Bank, he took the cheque and reported everything to Nasser. Nasser told him to play along with the plotters, and he collected two more cheques totalling nine hundred thousand pounds. The cheques were cashed and the money allocated to industrial projects, and then the full story of the plot was made public. It was this incident which eventually led to Saud's abdication in favour of his brother Faisal.

'Anything can happen'

Now, the Hashemites had been blown away. The King and the Crown Prince of Iraq had been killed. The whole area was boiling. Theo we heard that the American Sixth Fleet was steaming towards Beirut to land troops in the Lebanon while the British were flying paratroopers to Amman. The British repeated their Suez mistake of alienating the Arab world by asking the Israelis for permission to fly over Israel. It seemed that there was once again to be collusion between the Israelis and the British in a military adventure on Arab territory.

President Nasser talked to Cairo through the special radio transmission unit carried on the Al Hourya and then conferred with President Tito. The Yugoslav leader was very worried; he said that if the situation was not handled with care it would lead to catastrophe. World War III appeared very close that day.

The President decided to cut his visit short and so set sail for Egypt that afternoon. He went with all naval honours, flags flying, salutes and hands playing, but he also went with some apprehension. Tito was worried about his safety and sent two destroyers to join the Al Hourya's own two-destroyer escort. "The Americans," said Tito, "are out of their senses and anything can happen."

Even before setting out on this visit to Yugoslavia Egypt's intelligence service was worried at the prospect of trouble from the Sixth Fleet. The possibility of the President's yacht being torpedoed or shelled was discussed, but Nasser dismissed these fears as groundless and said that the Americans could only do one thing when they meet a ship flying the flag of a Head of State, "and that is salute it."

But coming back after the Iraqi revolution, the landing in Beirut and Amman and the over-rides of Israel was a different proposition. Tito had already suggested that the President should fly back in an Illyushin instead of facing a four-day sea journey and all its possible dangers. But there had been an incident when the Israeli had tried to ambush a plane carrying Marshal Amer from Syria. So flying was ruled out, and we set sail down the Adriatic. The Al Hourya's transmission room was working overtime. The first night out it handled 192 messages in cypher.

Kassem had asked for a military mission and for arms. The military mission was ordered to be sent and convoys of arms were organised from Syria.

Then Nasser received a message from Tito, relayed from one of his destroyers. It read: "Please do not proceed any further by sea. I think it is very dangerous to go on. I suggest you turn back to the nearest Yugoslav port and maybe we can arrange for a very powerful plane to take you to Cairo."

Nasser replied to this: "I understand your point of view. I have decided to return to Pola."

Tito had asked the Russians to send one of their new TU 104 jet airliners. The Russians had agreed and the jet was already on its way.

That night the President called Fawzi and myself to his cabin on the yacht and he said to us: "Tito is suggesting that I should turn back to Pola and take a Soviet plane to Cairo. But I have another idea. I am thinking of going to the Soviet Union and meeting Khrushchev so that I can be sure of the Russians' position and learn what they are proposing to do, what they are ready for and what they are not ready for. What do you think about this proposition?"

Dr. Fawzi said: "Mr. President, would you give us some time to think?" He was worried about the effect of such a visit on the Americans—who were behaving in a very wild fashion.

We went out and walked round and round the bridge. There were no lights because the Yugoslav captain leading the convoy had seen an American reconnaissance plane and had ordered a blackout. It was dark, quiet and very tense.

We looked at the President's proposal from all sides. We gnawed at it but we could not make a decision and so went back to Nasser's office.

Fawzi admitted our defeat and said: "I am very sorry to say that we reached no decision and our advice is that you must consult with your own staff."

The President thought for 30 seconds and said: "All right, we will go."

Whisked off to a dacha

The next night Nasser explained his plan to fly to Moscow to Tito over dinner. Tito agreed with it and undertook to warn the Russians that Nasser would be arriving, and to arrange permission for the aircraft to overfly Bulgaria. Then we drove to Pola airport.

We arrived in Moscow at dawn on July 17. Three men were waiting, shrouded in their overcoats against the morning cold as the plane halted at the end of the runway, far away from the terminal. They were Mikoyan, General Serov and a translator.

Nasser, Mikoyan and the translator climbed into one of two waiting cars and the rest of us were crammed into the other. The curtains of the cars were drawn as we drove off through the pine trees and sped through Moscow to a dacha at Karachov.

Mikoyan had told the President that the situation had become even more tense, and that Dulles had pushed the world to the brink with his landing in Lebanon. Mikoyan said that Khrushchev would be coming to see us at 10.

Khrushchev arrived promptly. He was terribly excited by what was

## Khrushchev at brink of world war

### Part 5: Americans off their heads, he says: 'We are not ready for it'

by MOHAMMED HEIKAL, Nasser's close friend and adviser



Nasser in Moscow, 1958, with Khrushchev (right) and Voroshilov. In two months he was back asking Khrushchev to threaten the West

We landed for refuelling at a military base on the flight south and the airfield was full of fighters assembling for the manoeuvre. I looked at them and said to Nasser: "My God, this is an impressive scene."

He laughed and said: "Don't forget, it is only a toy."

Our families, meanwhile, were all flown home safely.

The crisis passed by. The Americans and the British withdrew their troops and Iraq was not invaded.

However, the honeymoon between Kassem's regime in Iraq and the U.A.R. did not last long. Kassem was a strange, introverted figure, suspicious of everybody, particularly of his Deputy Premier, Aref, who had been the real power behind the revolution.

Kassem saw Aref as an Iraqi Nasser with himself cast in the rôle of Nasser. Indeed, before long, Iraq was again torn by violence, with Nationalist supporters of Aref in revolt against Kassem, who was turning more and more to the Iraqi Communist party for backing.

Now, the division between Communist and Nationalist in the Arab world was complete. The Communists thought that they could take over Iraq completely and the Nationalists fought them bitterly. The lines of the struggle were drawn. Egypt started to attack the Communist party of Iraq and then began to attack Kassem himself.

The Soviet Union, of course, backed the Communist party of Iraq and there was a great deal of displeasure with Egypt's attacks on them and the arrests of Communists in Syria and Egypt.

Nevertheless the Russians tried to heal the breach which was opening between Egypt and the Soviet Union. The agreement for the building of the first stage of the Aswan Dam had been signed in December and the Russians were preparing to start work.

### Personal attack begins

But even that agreement had some sour overtones. There were letters in Pravda and Izvestia asking why Russia was helping those who were arresting Communists. No letters of that nature would be published in the Soviet Union unless they had official approval.

Then, during the 21st Congress of the Communist party, Khrushchev stood up and attacked Nasser personally.

He said that those who attacked Communists could not be true nationalists. Nasser, he said, was an impulsive young man who could not impose his will on the Arab world.

Nasser was furious. He was in Damascus and the following day he went out on to the balcony of the Presidential Palace and replied to Khrushchev with a stinging, angry speech to the cheering thousands below.

These two speeches marked the end of a period of fascination between Khrushchev and Nasser. Verbal warfare between the two men went on for some two weeks. Wherever Khrushchev went at the Congress, at diplomatic cocktail parties and receptions, he sniped at Nasser. The President set out on a tour of Syria and every day at a different town he fired a fresh broadside in reply.

Eventually the conflict led to an exchange of letters in which both men spelt out their position, their philosophies and their grievances. These two letters are remarkable in the way in which they laid bare the attitudes and emotions of two Heads of State.

Khrushchev's letter, sent in April 1959, started cordially, with regret that relations between our countries have begun to be darkened, and it is in no way due to any initiative ours. But from then on, Khrushchev pulled no punches:

"You will remember, Mr. President,

Continued top of next page

# Two weeks off winter.

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Nasser with King Saud of Saudi Arabia, and (right) the cheque for a million pounds which Saud, according to Heikal, offered as a first instalment to a Syrian agent to assassinate Nasser. The agent reported the plot to the Egyptian

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موقعة من الملك سعود

موقعة من جمال عبد الناصر



# Why the Russians refused Nasser rockets

—from page 6

that when the revolution occurred in Iraq and we discussed with you in Moscow questions related to the possible acts of the aggressors against the Arab peoples, I told you then that we, for our part, would take all possible measures if the aggressors were to launch an attack on the Iraqi Republic.

"But at the same time I expressed to you the idea that we should make every effort to have all the questions that had arisen settled peacefully without war.

"Knowing your impulsiveness we feared that your unlimited support of your belligerent sentiments might have prompted you to take military action which we have always regarded as undesirable, and might have been interpreted by you as our agreement to military action.

"Probably, Mr. President, you will also remember well that when you approached me with the proposal that we supply you with medium-range bombers and intermediate-range rockets I remarked that the territory of your country was so small that you would find it difficult to use these weapons.

"I then asked you what in your opinion were intermediate-range rockets. You replied that you needed rockets with a range of 50 to 70 kilometres. I told you that our intermediate-range rockets were designed for a distance of 2,000 to 4,000 kilometres and that they certainly would not suit you. If the need to use these rockets should arise, said I, it would evidently be best to launch them from our territory. Therefore you have no need for such rockets, but you can count on us rendering you assistance with these rockets from our territory if the aggressors unleash war against you.

"I do not want to conceal from you the fact that, when we did not agree with your proposal that we supply you with bombers and intermediate-range rockets, we had in mind that in a state of excitement largely caused by the prevailing situation you might have undertaken some undesirable action leading to war.

All this was in refutation of Nasser's charges that he had stood alone against the threat of aggression when the Americans and British landed in Lebanon and Jordan. Khrushchev returned to the theme of help against aggression later in the letter:

"I will not conceal that we were particularly surprised by the statement you made in your speech of March 22. You said that during the Anglo-French-Israeli aggression against Egypt in 1956 you had only Allah and yourselves to rely on and that up to November 8, 1956, up to the end of the fighting you had

been alone and had not even a hint of the slightest help from the Soviet Union.

"Here, Mr. President, you have taken the path of denying absolutely obvious truths.

"It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union from the very first day of the Suez crisis resolutely and consistently came out in defence of Egypt's legitimate rights by giving her large-scale moral support. After the armed attack on Egypt by Britain, France and Israel the Soviet Government took such steps which played far from the last role in forcing the aggressors to leave Egyptian soil.

"Did anyone entertain any doubts that had the forces which unleashed the armed aggression against Egypt ignored the categorical warning by the Soviet Union and not stopped hostilities, the Soviet Union would have used more efficient means of curbing the aggressors? . . .

## 'No Roubles, no Dollars'

"We are told, Mr. President, that at the meetings now held in the United Arab Republic shouts of 'No Roubles, No Dollars' can be heard, not without encouragement on the part of the authorities, and some politicians even express openly their doubts as to the usefulness of the Soviet aid. . . .

"It is well known that the Soviet Union has never imposed and does not impose its aid upon anybody, but renders it only if asked to do so. . . .

"If you are of the opinion that the aid which we agreed to give, at your request, to the United Arab Republic is a burden to you, if you want to get rid of roubles which we have given under the existing agreements, you are free to refuse them.

"And does not the present situation, when a campaign is being on in the United Arab Republic against the Soviet Union and consequently against the Soviet people, give rise to complications for discharging our obligations under the agreement for the construction of the Aswan Dam?

"I hope you will understand that this is not a threat on our part but concern over the fact that a campaign against the Soviet Union is now going on in the U.A.R., and that it will be very difficult for us to fulfil in these circumstances our obligations under the agreement that we signed with you. . . .

"Even now we are getting numerous letters from Soviet citizens which express anxiety about the fate of those who will go to your country. . . . Under the present conditions there may also occur inadmissible excesses by fanatics.

"We ask you to understand correctly the causes of our anxiety. And if now you do not need our assistance, refuse it with no displeasure shall we recall our people, and we shall maintain normal relations with you as we do with all countries."

Khrushchev ended his letter in typical fashion: "Your country also may yet need, and not only once, the Soviet Union's help and its friendly and equal co-operation. Here I should like to refer to a well-known Russian proverb: 'Don't spit into the well—you may need its water to drink.'"

President Nasser's reply was just as long and just as uncompromising. "I cannot conceal from you," he wrote, "that I was so surprised by the contents of your letter that when I read some of the paragraphs I felt I was reading an article in one of the Western newspapers where the facts deviate from their origin, where the gaps between the events are filled with fables and where, when facts fail the writers, they resort to imagination."

He went on to answer Khrushchev's points. He said that not for one moment would he underestimate the value of the Soviet ultimatum to Britain and France at the time of Suez but that: "We were alone in the battlefield. We were not expecting any help except from Allah."

He recalled that President Kuatly, who was visiting Moscow at the time, had urged the Russians to help Egypt. Kuatly, said Nasser, wrote to him telling him of the Russians' attitude and in this letter it was evident:

"1. That the Soviet Union is not ready to enter a world war.

"2. That on this basis the Soviet Union cannot interfere militarily, even by sending volunteers.

"3. That the utmost that can be done to help is the despatch of some equipment and technicians.

"I emphasise to you, Mr. Chairman, that I fully understood this letter and it did not cross my mind to burden you with more than you estimated you were able to bear.

"All that I did—and allow me to tell you this secret now—was that I removed this letter from the files and put it in my pocket as I did not want it to be seen by anyone whose morale might have been affected by reading it.

"This letter was not taken out of my pocket until after the battle was over, whereupon I ordered it to be returned to the files as one of the State documents."

"I still believe that this document is a great honour to us, as it is the best proof that we fought and were not only alone in the field of battle; we also

knew that we would remain alone.

"You may be aware, Mr. Chairman, that the Soviet ultimatum—the effect of which no one can deny—was issued from Moscow quite without our knowledge after nine days had passed during which we were alone in the field of battle.

"Of what use would the ultimatum have been that day, Mr. Chairman, if we had come to the end, and fallen?"

He went on to express his astonishment at Khrushchev's account of his request for rockets: "I defined what I asked for and I defined its range."

Khrushchev's accusations that President Nasser had wanted to interfere militarily to neighbouring Arab countries met vigorous denials.

The main burden of Nasser's letter, however, was his contention that throughout the Arab world local Communist parties, with Soviet support, were working against Arab nationalism and Arab unity and that it was necessary for him to fight these Communists even though it meant incurring Soviet displeasure—something which he very much regretted.

He ended his letter, like Khrushchev, with a proverb, the Arab one which says: "One hand does not clap."

And he added: "We want to feel that our hand outstretched towards you in friendship will not be left banging in the air."

## 'Tito—he is a king'

It was an astonishing exchange of letters between two Heads of State, astonishing as much in the genuine misunderstanding they showed as well as the direct conflicts which caused them to be written.

Inevitably, relations between the Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic became very cool after such an exchange. The United States saw its chance and came in Nasser with massive offers of aid. But it was such a transparent attempt to exploit the situation that they made no headway and a certain quiet developed. Nasser and Khrushchev had said virtually everything in their letters. There were no more violent speeches.

The next encounter between Khrushchev and Nasser was in the autumn of 1960 in the lobby of the United Nations headquarters at the renowned, riotous opening of the session during which Khrushchev took New York by storm, hammering with his shoe on his desk at the General Assembly. They agreed to meet.

On September 24 Nasser went to Glen Cove, the Russian delegation's rather splendid villa, set



Khrushchev and Nasser driving through enthusiastic crowds when the Russian visited Cairo in 1964. "Are they mobilising the people?" he had asked before his arrival

in extensive grounds in the millionaires' area of Long Island. The two men talked for an hour and a half, but not very seriously because Khrushchev warned Nasser: "This place is hugging and we have discovered the bugging." On October 2 they spent over three hours together in the garden, out of range of the bugs.

Nasser reaffirmed his position, telling Khrushchev that although he had banned the Communist party from Egypt it was because the Communists had made a wrong analysis of the way the country should develop. He was not taking part in an anti-Communist world crusade and he was not anti-Communist. "As I told your Ambassador, you are my friend and you are a Communist. Tito is my friend and he is a Communist."

Khrushchev snorted at that: "Tito is not a Communist, he is a king."

Nasser came away feeling that if relations remained cool, some at least of their quarrels had been settled.

Finally, events themselves helped to heal the breach between the two men. There was a great upsurge of Arab nationalism. Kassem was deposed by Aref and killed. The Communist parties in Syria and Iraq collapsed. Khrushchev's dreams of domination collapsed with them. And in 1964 Cairo became the centre of many international events: the Arab Summit in January, African Summit in July, Non-alignment Summit in October. We were quarrelling with the Americans over the Yemen. Events were moving quickly all over the Middle East. Nasser was riding high. Khrushchev, puzzled by this upsurge, began to move towards Nasser once again. And so 1964 marked the start of understanding between the two men.

This understanding centred round the opening ceremonies of the first stage of the High Dam. Khrushchev had often been

invited to visit Egypt and now he had accepted in order to take part in the festival celebrating this huge monument to Egyptian-Soviet co-operation. It seemed a symbolic occasion.

"I was asked to travel with him and his family on the ship bringing them to Egypt. It was a fascinating voyage, starting off at his villa in Yalta. Khrushchev relaxed on the ship, stealing the cakes he was forbidden to eat, talking and watching films (he dedicated one to Gromyko; it was called 'The Naked Diplomat')."

He was keen to learn about Egypt and the Arabs and talked with me for hours, listening with fascination to the ideas of Arab nationalism which he had dismissed before.

One day he found me on the bridge listening to Cairo Radio and he asked about the preparations for his arrival: "Are they doing enough? Are they mobilising the people?"

Again, when we arrived at Alexandria, he said: "They are applying protocol to me. Nasser is in Cairo and only Marshal Amer will meet me because I am not a Head of State."

I reassured him, saying that I knew that the President did not follow strict protocol for his friends.

Soon afterwards a boat came out to meet us and there, on it, was Marshal Amer. I went up to him and asked where the President was and he replied that he was on the dock waiting for us to arrive. Khrushchev was delighted when I told him.

He was astonished by Alexandria: "It is a big city," I believe he was expecting camels and the desert.

He got a tremendous reception. He was so happy, there were tears of gratitude and pleasure in his eyes.

But, inevitably, there were complications. Among the guests at Aswan for the operation of diverting the waters of the Nile

was Aref. In fact, along with Nasser and Khrushchev he was to be one of the main speakers. And just two weeks before he was to meet Khrushchev two Iraqi Communists had been tried in his courts and hanged. At Aswan, the reconciliation between Khrushchev and Nasser seemed complete. The Russian leader invested the President with the Order of Lenin and made him a Hero of the Soviet Union.

But Aref was a different matter. Khrushchev got an enthusiastic welcome from the crowd at Aswan, but he made a long speech and it had to be translated paragraph by paragraph. But when Aref spoke, he quoted extracts from the Koran—ha, was a religious man—and the crowd roared with approval whenever he recited a verse.

Khrushchev was clearly upset by the reception that Aref was given and in the car going back to the Cataract Hotel he turned to Nasser and said: "My friend, President Nasser, how long are you going to impose that goat upon me?" The President said: "Which goat?" And Khrushchev cried: "Aref . . . Aref . . . Aref . . ." and he seized a copy of a newspaper which carried a picture of Aref and asked: "Doesn't he look like a goat?"

The next day, on a fishing trip to the Red Sea, Aref started talking to Khrushchev, saying how much he admired the Soviet Union.

Khrushchev immediately turned on him: "We cannot be friends with those who hang Communists."

Aref was stunned. Nasser, the host, was embarrassed. They said nothing. But Ben Bella, who was being lionised by the Russians as the hero of the Algerian Revolution, turned on Khrushchev. He defended Arab nationalism, telling Khrushchev

that he understood nothing about Arab unity or Arabs.

He carried on expounding this argument until Khrushchev said: "I must admit I don't understand you, for there is only one unity, the unity of the working class."

President Nasser joined in at this saying: "Now you are bringing us back to old quarrels. As a host I did not want to take part in this discussion and I was glad to leave it to you and Ben Bella, but now I must join in."

"You say there is only one unity, the unity of the working class. How then can you explain the fact that the Soviet Union and China are quarrelling—and these are the two countries where the working class rule?"

"You remember, Mr. Chairman, how you used to tell me about the war. You call it the Great Patriotic War. Why? Why don't you call it the Great Ideological War? I think, judging from what you have told me that it is because the party was defeated."

"It was nationalism that stood up to the challenge of Hitler. Do you remember what you told me three days ago? You told me that Stalin was taken by surprise when the Nazis invaded and that he locked himself in his room in the Kremlin and drank continually. He received no reports about the war and then called a meeting of the Politburo at which he said: 'Comrades—the State which Lenin built is coming to its end.'"

## Khrushchev gets furious

"I think that was a declaration of defeat from the party. But the Russian nation itself good up and turned it into the Great Patriotic War."

"And then, when you tell us that we cannot attack Communists, how is it that you yourself attack Stalin? We attack bad Communists and Stalin is a good example of a bad Communist."

Khrushchev became absolutely furious and shouted: "I can attack Stalin but you cannot attack Stalin. You have no right to attack him."

This heated row went on from eight o'clock in the morning until two o'clock in the afternoon. By then it did at least seem that an understanding of the Arab position was beginning to dawn on Khrushchev. Nasser felt that now he could build a proper relationship with the Soviet Union.

But soon afterwards Khrushchev was removed from power. "Oh, my God," Nasser said when the news reached Cairo, "now we have got to start all over again."

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NEXT: Origin of the Six Days' War as Nasser saw it: His relations with the White House: How he fell out with Johnson



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# TOP JOBS AMONG THE STARS

Women scientists  
at the  
Royal Observatory

BY EVELYN COX

WHEN Dr. Margaret Burbidge becomes the first woman director of the Royal Greenwich Observatory next summer she will not lack female company. There are about 25 women among the 90 qualified scientists at the moated medieval castle at Herstmonceux in Sussex where the observatory took up residence in 1948 after pollution and artificial lights blotted out the stars above Greenwich.

Most of the women are in the junior and middle grades. But in the upper echelons there are Miss Joy Penny, deputy-head of the Time department, and Mrs. Flora Sadler (who held a similar post in the Nautical Almanac Office until she decided to work only part time), in charge of the occultation section.

It is a remarkable record for a field outside the biological sciences. Of the 26 women elected Fellows of the Royal Society since it dropped its sex bar in 1945 all but five have been biologists. And while women are well represented at places like the National Institute of Medical Research, they make up only 10 per cent. of the staff at the National Physical Laboratory.

But at the Royal Observatory women scientists are taken for granted.

In fact it is sometimes

difficult to distinguish them from their male colleagues on clear frosty nights in the open domed observatory when everyone is wrapped up in unisex arctic gear and electrically heated boiler suits.

Why has the observatory attracted such a high proportion of women? Some of the answers are provided by the staff who discussed the question last week.

Much of the credit must go to the observatory itself which goes to considerable trouble to foster the astronomical interests of its

staff. Elizabeth Epps, an assistant experimental officer, who is working on stellar kinematics, joined the observatory when she left school after taking "O" levels. She was encouraged to take "A" levels and go on to read Physics and Maths at Sussex and then return as a fully-fledged scientist.

The observatory is also in favour of married women sticking to their jobs. Over the past 10 years it has allowed a growing number to work part-time.

But the female predilec-

tion for astronomy is nothing new. In the last century Caroline Herschel was made an honorary member of the Astronomical Society for her work on comets.

"It's the nice feeling of serendipity," explained Louise Webster, a doctor of astronomy, who works in the Astronomer Royal's team. "You don't have to be a brilliant theoretician to stumble on something exciting."

Diane Harmer, a physics graduate, believes that women make the grade in

astronomy because they tend to be more patient and conscientious. She was a science teacher for two years and criticised the careers guidance given in schools to aspiring girl scientists. "They try to push girls into the arts and do not explain that there are interesting scientific jobs for people who don't want to slog for a degree."

Dr. Burbidge's appointment has been welcomed by the staff at the Royal Observatory. That she is a woman is irrelevant. They are delighted that the post



Dr. Margaret Burbidge

has attracted such an eminent astronomer. (She is at present working in California.) For although the observatory has the largest optical telescope in Western Europe, which has helped it to become famous for its work on the positions of stars, the high number of cloudy nights tends to discourage distinguished scientists.

Like the present incumbent, Sir Richard Woolley, Dr. Burbidge is expected to delegate most of the administrative work to a deputy. She will devote much time to her own researches despite the fact that her new post is limited to Director of the Royal Observatory and does not include that of Astronomer Royal as previously. Exactly what functions the new Astronomer Royal will perform is uncertain or, indeed, who it will be, has not yet been decided. At Herstmonceux commented "It won't be casting the Queen's horoscope."



Left to right: Mrs. Anne Savage and Mrs. Janet Sinclair, assistant experimental officers, and Miss Juliet Morris, a scientific assistant, who work with the Astronomer Royal investigating the position of variable stars in the R.R. Lyrae group.

## HEALTH

### So expensive, comfortable shoes

BY MARY BROGAN

LAST week saw the unveiling of the shoes we shall, or at least could, be wearing next spring. As far as appearance goes, the picture is much the same as the current season: platform soles, ankle straps and thick high heels or wedges abound.

What is noticeable is that it is becoming increasingly difficult to find a shoe with a leather sole or even, in some cases, with a leather upper. Many people are not particular about this but there are others to whom wearing a composition sole for any length of time is absolute torture. This does not mean, however, that they won't buy such shoes, if the appearance is attractive enough. More than any other part of the body, our unfortunate feet are constantly being maltreated in the name of fashion.

As one orthopaedic surgeon says resignedly: "There are essential points to be considered when buying shoes but people simply don't obey them." The points are:

There must be sufficient room in the shoe.

Preferably the shoe should be laced or strapped. Court shoes do not hold the foot properly and sling backs can cause painful swellings on the heels. (There are quite a few laced and strapped shoes among next season's styles but there are also, alas, a great many sling backs.)

Heels should be of medium height and wide enough to give support.

The inner border of the shoes should be straight, to avoid putting pressure on the big toe. (Winkle-pickers were hell on the feet.)

One common result of ignoring this good advice is what most people call "dropped arches" or "flat feet," but which the surgeon prefers to call "flattening feet."

"You get a middle-aged person who has spent her life walking on hard city streets. Her longitudinal arch starts to lengthen, the support ligament gets stretched and that's where the pain comes in."

"If this happens, there is a tremendous lot to be said for exercise. Walking round the bedroom on tiptoe for 10 minutes each morning will help to strengthen the ligaments and, indeed, one of the best exercises is the old-fashioned waltz!"

Even with the best intentions in the world of buying shoes sensibly, it is not always easy to find a pair which really fit.

The obvious answer is to have one's shoes made, but there are two major objections to this. First, it is extremely expensive and, secondly, it is becoming more and more difficult to find people to do the work.

There is no doubt that shoe manufacturers do take considerable trouble over sizing, much more than they used to. Jean Matthew, designer for Edward Rayne, points out that an experienced last-maker knows the measurements and proportions which must be observed.

Nonetheless, for the sake of those whose feet obstinately refuse to conform to any standard size, let us hope that at least some private shoemakers will decide to stick to their last.



Sketch by INGER CARLSON.

A selection of shoes for spring. Left to right: sling-backed sandal in multi-coloured leather by Mary Quant, £5; ankle-strap peep-toe shoe by Clarks, £5.25; sling-back with platform sole and 4in. heel by Mary Quant, £5.50; instep-tied shoe in suede by Norvic, £4.30.

## Victoriana is riding high

COLLECTOR'S PIECE

By DEBORAH STRATTON

WE in Britain are fortunate to have the two leading art auction houses of the world. Christie's and Sotheby's fully deserve the fanfare accorded to the openings of their new seasons last week.

But one should not forget the many other fine art auctioneers around the country who have continued to serve throughout the summer and all year long. The Antiques Trade Gazette lists nearly 200 sales taking place over the space of a fortnight. Only a short time ago, most of these were visited by purely local dealers and collectors. Now people travel all over the country to attend sales. A provincial dealer told me recently that the presence of two or three London buyers would put 10-20 per cent. on a sale, and

one overseas dealer would push prices even higher.

The seller now has as great a choice as the buyer, but in deciding whether to sell locally or through London, which is the world market place, he must weigh the commissions charged. Christie's, Sotheby's and Debenham Coe take 15 per cent. on goods sold under £50, whereas most other auctioneers charge 12½ per cent. Eves Sotheby's new Victorian salerooms in Motcomb Street, Belgrave, opening tomorrow, where most items will presumably sell for less than at the Bond Street galleries, the 15 per cent. commission on lots under £500 will be standard.

Phillips, the third ranking auctioneer who have been selling large amounts of Victoriana for years, charge 12½ per cent. for most lots; so do other smaller London auctioneers such as Harrods and

Bonhams. The antiques market, already in a buoyant state, is heading for a tremendous boom when this injection of Victoriana takes effect. I dread to think what new price peaks will be revealed during the 25 sales scheduled between October 19 and Christmas. Victoriana goods have only just gained respectability and have a long way to go before their optimum price levels are reached.

BECAUSE the prestige of Christie's and Sotheby's is so high, one inevitably thinks of October as the New Year in antiques. With this in mind, I should like to add a few predictions to that already made about Victoriana.

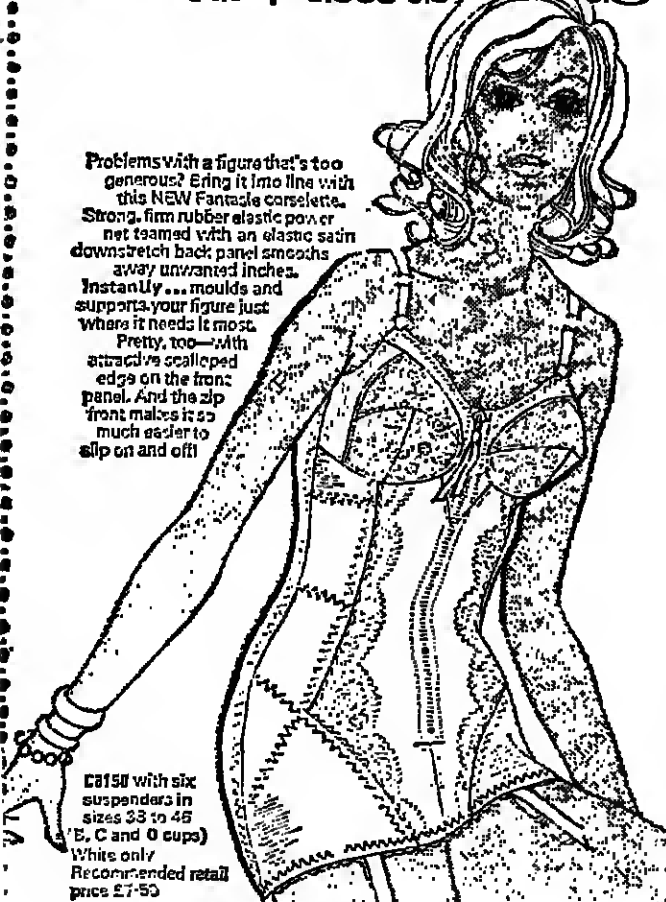
The ranks of buyers and sellers will grow, as new types of things appear in the salerooms' categories like paper ephemera. For instance, will pull in collectors of postcards, photographs, news papers, match box labels and many others. Watch out: nouveau and art deco reach new peaks. Watch country oak do better than ever as it rides its crest as high fashion.

Lovers of 18th century English furniture will continue to buy and sell their Georgian furniture but will be increasingly advised to use long-established dealers in order to guarantee a fair deal. The amount of uncertain Georgian furniture around is unnerving. Collectors have become highly educated through books, newspapers, television and lectures. They are unmoved by the "record price" syndrome (I hope) and will no longer believe that because a huge bottle of Chateau Mouton Rothschild 1929 makes a record £2,350 that every other wine of its kind will make the same or more. They should know that most record prices depend not on average behaviour but on personal whims.

For instance, last week's wine "record" was the result of Mr. Paul Manno of New York asking his wife what she would like for her wedding anniversary. "A nice bottle of wine," she said. He obviously set his mind that that would be the one and someone else also wanted it badly.

Consumer spending is up, credit controls are loosened, faith in money is at an all-time low. The salerooms now open their arms to just about anything, no matter how far it strays from the traditional ideas of antiques. Therefore, I predict the collector, old or new, is going to back his fancies and have more fun than ever.

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# SUNDAY MORNING WITH

## Mandrake

### What flying can do to executives

THE stringent comments last week from Mr. Gavin Thurston, the Westminster Coroner, on how a business executive came to fly to 18 places in 23 days will find sympathetic echoes from psychologists—my colleague John Delin tells me. Too much and too frequent long distance flying can, at worst, leave a traveller completely desynchronised with his digestion working according to U.K. time, his sleeping and waking in the United States, and his judgment nowhere.

He can be dazed and confused, lost in a welter of competing reactions.

According to Dr. Peter Colquhoun, psychologist in charge of the Medical Research Council Applied Psychology Unit at Sussex University, a common characteristic of long distance flying is straight-forward fatigue. When the flight is in an East-West direction or vice-versa, as most international flights are, this is accentuated by crossing time zones. Thus, in flying from London to New York the body may live through eight hours, but the clock and external stimuli such as night and day through only three. Even seasoned travellers find the effects disturbing. If too little time is allowed for recovery or flights are too frequent it can be devastating.

The effect is linked with the circadian rhythms, the daily cycle of body behaviour measured by such factors as sleeping, desire to eat, body temperature and pulse rate. Controlled experiments show that the cycle normally takes 25 hours, giving the body an hour "in hand." Under ordinary circumstances it is "entrained," or pulled back to 24 hours, by what the Germans call *Zeitgeber*, time controllers, like daylight, eating habits or the noises of everyday life. Bearing the clock by flying across the world upsets the process.

A major experiment which monitored the effects of 24 hours flying to Malaya by 60 paratroopers showed that they recovered reasonably quickly although they showed marked deterioration in test exercises at first. But they experienced a complete, if shortened, night during their flight which may have helped. And, says Dr. Colquhoun, "they were magni-

ficiently fit unlike most company directors."

The Institute of Directors Medical Centre takes a profound interest in the subject, not surprisingly since a survey revealed that a quarter of a sample of 2,775 members spend between two and fifty per cent. of their time outside the United Kingdom mostly reaching their destinations by air. According to the Centre's research director, some of them appear to have little trouble in adapting quickly and maintaining stability.

This may prove unfortunate if they happen to be in top positions. "If the chairman is a suzerain," he said, "he may expect others to react in the same way and simply not understand that he may be driving them into an early grave. His attitude changes when either he or one of his key people has a coronary. There is a wide individual variation and when a man asks for leave because of too much flying he should be given it."

Unfortunately it does not always work that way. Apart from the chairman's attitude, which may mean a black mark for apparent weakness, there is status and pride in being allowed long distance travel. It may become compulsive and requests for relief may be made to placate anxious relatives rather than from personal conviction. Many cut down the trips when they reach the top, presumably demonstrating their superior status in other ways.

There are various means of easing the effects. It is essential to avoid repeating the process too soon. The best thing to do on arrival is to go to bed, regardless of local time, a method much used by airline pilots who often train themselves to stick to their own "personal clocks," having breakfast at 5.00 p.m. local time if necessary and going to bed like shift workers at dawn. They have the advantage of habit and physical fitness and they do not have to negotiate with business colleagues on a different temporal plane.

Psychologists' estimates vary between three to five days to two months for complete re-acclimatisation by less favoured individuals, as they slowly link in to the everyday events of the new environment.

There are accounts of politicians who can encompass a treaty in Tokyo, a trade agreement in Caoberra and a cocktail party in Delhi in a matter of hours but these are received with a measure of scepticism. Some enlightened companies

such as I.C.I. advise their executives to take no decisions for at least a day after reaching their destinations.

The airlines themselves are emphatic on the point. In an excellent recent book, "The Travellers' Health Guide" (Tom Stacey, 75p), Dr. Anthony C. Turner, a member of the Air Corporations Joint Medical Service run by B.O.A.C. and B.E.A., says "It is absolutely wrong to make a trans-Atlantic or equivalent flight and go straight into an important meeting where major decisions are to be made. The business tycoon must never go from the aircraft to the boardroom. Wrong decisions will inevitably be made."

The italics are his. The red carpet from the aircraft should lead to the bedroom, not the boardroom, and a good long sleep. Nobody knows what commercial and political blunders have been perpetrated by those who thought they knew better.

## Hon. tips from Tokyo

IN the wake of Emperor Hirohito so many more Japanese than before are likely to visit Europe, that their authorities have thought it right to give them a few tips on how to behave—in places, hotels, restaurants and the like.

Following an introduction by Prime Minister Sato, Japanese travellers by air are told that though they may take off their jackets in front of other passengers "it simply is not done" to take off their trousers as well.

If they must change their clothes in the plane, they should do so in the lavatory. But, even then, they should not reappear in their pyjamas. If the door of lavatory is marked "Occupied" they should not hammer on it. If, on the other hand, it is marked "Vacant," they may go in. But when inside they should lock the door, and not unlock it until they are ready to emerge.

In lifts, gentlemen should remove their hats and stop smoking; and all passengers should face the door.

Europeans are, in their bathroom habits, different, it appears, from the Japanese. Europeans do everything in the bath tub. Having bathed, the Japanese should never omit to run off the water and clean the tub. Should a cord hang from the bathroom ceiling, do not pull it as it is probably an emergency bell.

European W.C.s are dangerous, and many a Japanese has had an accident in trying to use them, as when trying to sit face to the wall.

The Western belief that helching after a meal is to Japan, a sign of appreciation seems to be unjustified. Japanese are certainly told to do the booklet to avoid it. And, if water is offered it is not for gargling.



Mr. Royce Goldsmith, in a world of his own.

## Wide screen wizard

SPECIAL EFFECTS man Royce Goldsmith recalls that Saturday in April more than 20 years ago as the day he did what they said was impossible. The rest of the film crew remember it as the day they missed the Cup Final.

Goldsmith was working on the film "The Red Shoes." The particular scene was the one where a newspaper billows down the street; as it nears the camera the viewer sees a picture of Robert Helpmann in the paper. The paper figure (seen in the photograph above) begins to dance, and then dissolves into Helpmann himself dancing. The scene ends with Helpmann disappearing back into the paper which blows away down the street.

The film people said it could not be done. Goldsmith, who had cut his teeth on sinking ships, crashing planes and monsters of the deep, considered it a fitting challenge to his talents.

Came the fateful Saturday. The film crew had been told to stand by, the cameras were about to roll, when Goldsmith suddenly realised that his paper scene was going to prove a one-way helpmann the other.

"I was appalled. These film stars can be very touchy, you know. In fact Mr. Helpmann was as nice as could be. All he said was, 'If you can make that thing work, surely I can spin round the other way.'"

In fact his brainchild worked first time, and everyone was sent home. It was not until

much later, only a few months ago, in fact, that he realised he had cost the Cup Final some spectators.

He was talking to a member of the crew, who said: "You remember Red Shoes, and that newspaper trick?"

Goldsmith smiled agreement, only to hear: "Well, we were so certain it wouldn't work and we'd be there all day, we all sold our Cup Final tickets. If only we'd known it would work first time, we could have got to the match in time."

It was one of Goldsmith's bolder recollections of the film world. He left it after becoming weary of fighting the supremacy of the American dollar and angry at what he calls the Government of the day selling the industry down the river.

Now he lives in North London, surrounded by models and relics from his film-world past and by amazing creations from his present.

In his late fifties, he still loves making things. A neat, careful man with a small, pointed beard and sharp eyes, he has what seems a divine belief in the skill in his fingers.

"Dior rang up the other day. They wanted a set with a tiger leaping out of the jungle."

Did you provide it for them? He seems not to hear the question. "I could do it now. I've got a nice tiger head and skin."

What? Oh, no. They wanted it immediately. That's the trouble with the world today. Everybody wants everything yesterday."

A craftsman can provide anything, but miracles take a bit of time.

## Coming the old Adam

ALL show business press handouts are written in a prose style which automatically puts them in a special class of mauveous letters on their own. The form is not without its masterpieces, and one of them landed recently on Mandrake's desk.

Telling of the reopening of the Apple recording studios in that beautiful house the Beatles bought in Savile Row, it contained some surprising information: "The electrical fittings... have been exactly copied from the Adam era."

Hoping that there might also be a Sheraton microphone stand, Mandrake invited himself for a look round. It really is very impressive. Never mind the period knock-knocks in the reception room; the actual recording suite has a 16-track tape recorder worth about £20,000, a control desk about as big as a full-size billiards table, and coloured lights that "change the room to the mood of the artists who is recording."

That last item seems an unnecessary luxury; it may make it prettier, but the fact that recording is a highly professional activity, calling for concentration so intense that the surroundings disappear.

It is so expensive, business, too, and here the Apple band-out is highly informative, offering figures the layman rarely considers. Recording on the 16-track machine works out at £37 an hour. A session, of course, is usually nearer three hours.

Apple, with its superb equipment and its thick snuff-coloured carpet, and its air of sophisticated luxury, is one of the dearest studios. Mandrake telephoned two other highly reputable ones, both with 16-track machines, and got quotes of £30 and £24 an hour respectively.

If you know what you're doing and don't mind settling for simpler machinery in an obscure studio, and if you have the tactical knack of getting the engineer in production that elusive sound you want, you might manage on as little as £10 an hour.

So if you want to make a hit on the cheap, try Yellow Pages. But you'll have to do an awful lot of ringing round if you are hoping for Grinning Gibbons, carvings on the loud-speaker cabinets.

## Playboys of the world uniting

"THIS must surely be a convocation of literary and journalistic brain power unexampled in the history of writing," says A. C. Spector, enthusiastically. Spector, "Spec" as he is called with conventional chumminess—is the senior vice-president of *Playboy* magazine and he speaks with justifiable pride.

Because here we are at the Playboy Towers, Chicago, and here also are (for instance) Ralph Nader, Alberto Moravia, Jules Feiffer, The Rev. Jesse Jackson, Sean O'Faolain, Dalton Trumbo, poet James Dickey, Arthur Schlesinger junior, Roman Polanski, Kenneth Tynan, Mayor Carl Stokes of Cleveland, Harvey Kurtzman, the dapper sometime editor of *Mad* magazine, and dozens and dozens more.

What there isn't much in the way of Bunny girls; and perhaps—reports my friend Anthony Haden-Guest—it is just as well. The pace is hard. A first seminar was on the New Journalism. The journalists on the panel agreed that governments are bad, mostly, and refer to each other with elaborate courtesies. If only the rest of the world could learn to love each other as much as journalists do.

At night there are parties and elaborate meals. Writers, artists and journalists mingle in usually amiable clagues. In the Grand Ballroom, beneath a ponderous confectiory ceiling, Arthur C. Clarke, author of "2001: A Space Odyssey," denounces those who impede the space programme. Our future lies in space, he declares. His podium is decorated with that familiar Bunny's head. Whatever the future holds, it shall certainly have a place for the Playmate.

We conclude with politics from Arthur Schlesinger junior, and humour from Art Buchwald and a speech from J. K. Galbraith which, most inevitably, is described as urbane. Finally a party at the Mansion.

The Mansion belongs to Hefner, Hefner who is the oddest begueter of this cultural repast, but whose presence has so far made itself felt by remote control. Like Count Dracula, his juices flow principally at night.

The Mansion is dominated by a cavernous room, dignified with imported British panelling. Suits of armour glew dully, like beetles' carapaces; and there are strenuous abstracts. There are also pretty girls. Some of the more special guests are staying here, and upstairs there are roomsful of resident Bunny personnel.

"Could I land a Big Bunny at Moscow Airport?" Hefner asks,

intently. The Big Bunny is his own jet, and he is in his study talking to a wry young man from Komsomolskoye Pravda. "Impossible," says the Russian, and explains apologetically that the reason *Playboy* is so hot an item on the Soviet black market is that it is considered pornography. Hefner explains: *Playboy* is liberating.

## Anti-er and anti-er

WANDERING scholar extraordinary Dr. Robin Farquharson held a Press conference in King Street, Covent Garden, the other day. It had to be in the street because the basement premises where it was due to happen were locked, the girl with the key having failed to turn up.

The conference was to announce the start of the new term of Dr. Farquharson's Anti-University of London. Fees £1 a term, but you don't have to pay. For your £1 you get the course books, including Farquharson's "Drop-Out" how to live on nothing a week in London.

Later, girl with key having arrived, everyone was able to get into the basement (nothing to do with the Communist party, incidentally—that is at the other end of King Street) to hear the first lecture of the new term, by Dr. Farquharson himself. "Anti," he explains, "doesn't mean anti any more. It means alternative. The alternative society means whatever is in your head."

Subjects of lectures held once a week whatever is convenient include: Logic (non-standard analysis, intuitionism), Poetry and "Communication and Anti-socialism." The last-named, says Robin Farquharson, may develop into an actual community pooling its income and "doing something constructive" in the social way. The poetry includes "guerrilla poetry", about 15 people may be seen in Oxford Street next weekend distributing envelopes with a poem inside written by the distributor.

There were about 30 students when last counted. Dr. Farquharson, who has two Ph.D.s and has been "chucked out of most places you can think of, is witty, self-deprecating and dedicated. It all sounded most friendly and informative.

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# Planemakers' biggest gamble

## What is at stake on Concorde

The year has been a difficult one for Britain's planemakers, with the Rolls-Royce crash and continuing uncertainty over the future of Concorde. PADDY MCGARVEY reports on the present mood and future prospects of the aircraft industry.

THE current advertising slogan of Britain's flag carrier on the international air routes is "B.O.A.C. Makes the Great". The phrase is gall to Britain's planemakers, none of whom have an international sub-sonic jetliner on their drawing-boards or in development. Boeing and Douglas rule the airways, and production has ceased for their beautiful, successful, short-lived British competitor, the VC10.

Does this, together with the crash of Handley Page, the bankruptcy of Rolls-Royce, and this summer's massive redundancies, mean that the aircraft industry is in decline?

The surviving firms are poised, precariously, for success, relying in large part on Concorde (so far so good), the almost-assured Rolls-Royce RB211 engine for the Lockheed TriStar Airbus, and the European Airbus, for which Hawker Siddeley are sub-contractors for the wings, representing an 18 per cent share.

The key to the industry's continuing health is further cost-sharing with European planemakers, because the development costs of new airliners are now beyond the pocket of the British planemakers.

But neither the British nor their European partners have a long-haul jetliner in competition against new American aircraft when the Boeing 707 generation is phased out. We have nothing to offer between the yet-to-be-accepted Concorde and the short-haul B.A.C. 1-11s and Trident.

There is no doubt that misfortune has resulted from top level middle in the past. One aspect of the VC10 story illustrates the point.

B.O.A.C. agreed to the conception of this brilliant aircraft, but in a series of "leaked" stories in the early 'Sixties they let it be known they thought it would lack competitive edge because of its size and performance. It would be expensive in operation, and so on. All this was part of a policy play to talk down the price of a listening Government to put up a hefty subsidy to buy it, and a subsidy was paid.

Backed by a superb advertising campaign (SIP across the Atlantic on the Quiet VC10, Try a Little VC10ness), the plane provided a service and style for which travellers queued, even when rivals had rows of empty seats.

But the damage had been done. With the B.O.A.C. order finally confirmed, the B.A.C. salesmen, trying to sell it abroad, had their work undermined by a sharp Boeing campaign which included a folio of those London Press cuttings

knocking the British jetliner. "Why buy the VC10?" they asked. "Look here, the British themselves didn't want it until their Government made them buy it."

However relevant that unhappy play may be to present events, B.O.A.C. are keeping very quiet about the Concorde. Even so, it is only fair to add that the British Aircraft Corporation now bitterly regrets the premature closure of the VC10 production line. Far although there are now too many international jet seats chasing too few people, they feel they could continue to sell the aircraft, and at the same time keep the vast production forces employed until new aircraft come under development.

A senior B.A.C. executive told me: "I greatly regret we did not get the bakers to go to hell, and keep the line open. That opinion might merely be part of the continued stream of optimism that pours from the planemakers, in which similar blunders are swept under the runway in a matter-of-fact manner."

Sample quotes: "We were mesmerised by the success of the Viscount and that led us to build the Vanguard. We should never have built another turbo-prop."

Worse still: "The Comet disaster unerved us about jets. We thought we weren't quite ready, and that reinforced our decision to build the Britannia as a turbo-prop. We should have built another turbo-prop."

Overall, there is an uncomfortable impression that over the two decades before and after Duocan Sandys merged all Britain's big planemakers into three companies in 1959 they have concentrated on building, in automobile terms, Rolls-Royces of the air, which were in turn beaten out of the sky by bigger, roomier, and cheaper Cadillacs.

Everything Britain has built from the Comet to the VC10 broadly supports this view, and the Concorde would almost certainly have fallen in this same race had America followed suit with a Boeing SST.

The broadest explanation of

this is that our planemakers have been headed for too long by brilliant engineers, and not enough accountants, which is equally the broad theory behind the had bookkeeping which led to the Rolls-Royce collapse.

A Chinese delegation to Weybridge expressed interest in buying two VC10s, but were politely turned away.

B.A.C. told them they could not reopen production for two. 50 maybe, but not two. But was the Chinese interest in two not mere caution, in view of the fact that they turned to Hawker Siddeley for six Tridents, and have since invited a sales delegation on in Peking to come and talk about Concorde.

Concorde has now been 10 years in the planning and building. The aim is to sell 150 production models, bringing in more than £1,500 million for a projected net profit of £885 million, and, while production is under way, lifting the Concorde British workforce up from 25,000 at present to 35,000.

So far, more than £550 million has been spent on development. As options have still to be turned into firm orders, it remains the aircraft industry's biggest gamble, though B.A.C. chiefs grow more confident as time goes by.

Mr. Allan Millson, assistant chief executive of B.A.C., Bristol, and our man in Paris for Concorde for several years, said: "Her 74 options from world airlines are all renewed, easily, and that fact must not be underestimated. Nobody has taken the final plunge, but nobody wants to back out."

"We're winning through, because for a year now we've been getting from the plane the actual performance figures that we predicted on paper, and that information is beginning to sink in."

"We could not drive this message home overnight, but we're now at the stage of guaranteeing to the airlines an Atlantic payload of 20,000lb. a flight. I emphasise, guaranteeing, not merely predicting."

B.A.C. will not comment, yet, on a buzz in the airlines that the Japanese, unswayed by the Chinese interest in Concorde,

have upped their options from three to six. The Chinese are initially interested in buying three, so that the hard options on the plane now total 77.

The Society of British Aerospace Companies said to me at their London headquarters: "We had heard that Concorde's hard and soft options, including the Chinese interest, had gone up to 80, but we are unable to confirm this from our own sources. That doesn't mean however, that it is not true."

"The sting in the Chinese interest is that they are looking for a firm delivery date within three years, which might mean chopping or postponing orders for some earlier option-holders for the sake of making that breakthrough."

China may have realised, quicker than they have in the boardrooms of some airlines, that

she is on the furthest edges of Concorde's world, that trading with the West could be made so much easier with Concorde, the new clipper.

But that point is not lost on Allan Millson. "London to New York in under three hours is of itself not so important as bringing the furthest capitals of the world within a 12-hour working day of each other."

The only exception is Australia, which Concorde will reduce to 15 hours, half of the present time. The full political, commercial and sociological implications of this have yet to be realised.

The next crunch point for Concorde is exactly three months away. Both the heavily involved Governments of Britain and France have asked the Concorde directors: "Contracts by December, please."

But apart from Concorde, what else can the aircraft industry hope for?

Britain's big three planemakers are enjoying glossy contracts in the military fields. B.A.C. are in big European co-operatives with Germany, France and Italy with such projects as the Jaguar, and the Multi Role Combat Aircraft.

Hawker Siddeley are poised for big export orders for the still-novel jump-jet Harrier.

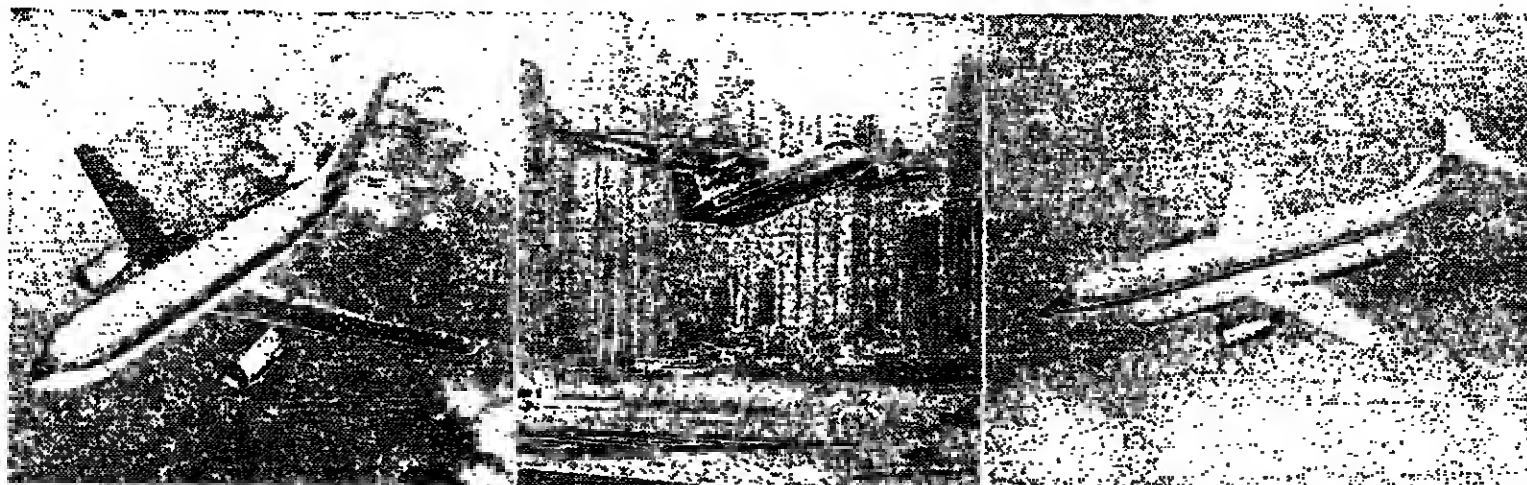
Westland, an amalgam which took in such famous names as Fairey, Bristol, and Saunders Roe in a big merger, are making helicopters for Britain, India, Germany, Norway and France, and are in the running for a huge U.S. Navy order for the Lynx, which is itself a Westland-Griffon Anglo-French project. Production is just starting on the Gazelle, another Anglo-French project with orders totalling 420 for the British and French armies.

For their future in civil flying, all three are buping for the realisation of the Q-Stol and V-Stol aircraft.

S.T.O.L. is air jargon for short take-off and landing. The Q is for Quiet, and the V is for vertical. Q-Stol is a B.A.C. baby. V-Stol is a Hawker Siddeley idea based naturally on the Harrier, and both are based on an accompanying technology of short landing strips in or near city centres, and appear more to compete with trains of the future than with other aeroplanes.

Basically they are short, fat aeroplanes and they will form the next generation-but-one in air travel. They are relatively simple to build but the technological trick will be the relative quiet."

But all these plans are awaiting Government finance. For the moment, all our planemakers have in the corridors of Whitehall is a squadron of paper aeroplanes.



BRITAIN'S FUTURE in short- and medium-range aeroplane making: The European Air Bus, with Hawker Siddeley wings; an artist's impression of the De Havilland (Canada) Q-Stol (B.A.C.'s Q-Stol is very similar); and the much more exciting but costlier V-Stol (vertical take-off) airliner now on paper at D.H.C.'s British parent, Hawker Siddeley.

## East meets West —but only just

By RONALD PAYNE

"SHE looks nice," remarked a woman rather half-heartedly as the Empress of Japan stepped out of the limousine to the discreet cheers of a cluster of botanists at Kew Gardens. A man nearby risked a second-hand joke about there being a "Nip in the air" and a Japanese photographer uttered a Saxon four letter word he had prudently acquired during the Royal visit from the East.

Few people gathered and there did not seem much to say. They did not even find it necessary to lift their children to examine the spectacle. It was all more so to do.

A British diplomat risked a joke with one of the entourage during the prolonged stay in the Reptile House at London Zoo, indicating a large lizard he sug-

gested it might be put on the menu at the next imperial dinner. Yes, I shall do so," said a visiting Japanese and that was that.

There was some giggling from a group of gentlemen before a vaguely saucy eighteenth century print in an ante room at Buckingham Palace. Perhaps they thought that the permissive society was there. Who knows?

The rest was silence and the vague curiosity of East peerage at West and vice versa. At each stop, and all stops apart from Palace and Guildhall and embassy seemed to be at some scientific or cultural spot, the gleaming cars came to a halt. The diminutive Emperor and his caddy, Empress, who dropped in London as though her clothes had been dexterously copied from those worn by the Queen Mother, stepped stiffly down like animated pottery figures. Stiffly they shook hands and gravely listened to words of welcome and explanation.

Yet the courtly officials explained politely that whatever else had happened Emperor Hirohito had had a good time on his scholarly official visit to London.

He looks and is a rather bourgeois. If the Sun of Heaven will forgive the phrase, kind of Emperor who likes plants. He usually lives quietly in a small suburban sort of house in the grounds of the Imperial Palace in Tokyo and now here he was in London—a long way from home for an old gentleman not used to travelling.

The Japanese, represented by hundreds of reporters and television men, were busy recording every scene, for their own people have developed a desire that their own head of state should cut a dash abroad.

But, alas, the septuagenarian monarch brought up to speak the high language in the section of an Imperial palace does not possess a displaceable personality.

As I went around the town as a hanger-on of this low-key official tour, it almost seemed that the Japanese royal person was trying to learn as he visited, like a tourist intent on falling in with strange customs in a foreign place.

Why, at the Regent's Park Zoo, he even contrived to smile while the strange Giant Panda in her pit only a few yards away ate the bar of chocolate thrust into her paw. The little man and his chubby wife, neither of whom seem to talk very much on grand occasions at least, seemed to be quietly observing the smiling elegance of Prince Philip.

And all the time the grand cortege of cars passed by unresponsive Londoners who seemed to take only minimal interest.

The small gestures of resentment, Japanese friends told me, did get through to the Emperor and worry him. Maybe when he returns to Tokyo he will compose stanza or two on the subject, he writes verse as one of his duties.

Shizunobu Shima, Grand Master of Ceremonies, told me that the Emperor serves bad said nothing about hostile demonstrations and his tree being chipped down.

"Perhaps when we get back home he will say something," he remarked coquettishly.

The Emperor and Empress are so strange and porcelain, unsmiling and unsmiling, that I can understand why this was a "no" visit, why there were no real demonstrations of hostility. There was nothing trendy or comprehensible to demonstrate about. The whole thing was just strange and unnervingly non-worldly. No wonder poor Lieutenant Pinkerton ran for his life from the arms of Madame Butterfly.

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P. G. WODEHOUSE, 90 next Friday, examines his score card

# That Ninety Feeling

EVER else you may say about reaching the age of 90, and if space permitted I would gladly tell about my twinges of arthritis and the way my legs begun to wobble when I walk, it is an age when a thoughtful man tends to look back and not up the he is glad he did and those he wishes he hadn't. In words, his achievements and his blunders.

I have written about 90 books, if you call that an achievement, but it is regret for my failures that looms on the score card.

The Dulwich v Halesbury match of 1899 I got the from a line-out in our 25 and, as the *Allegian* neatly said, "thund-down the field," only all everything with a ass, thus allowing what have been a victory in a pointless draw.

would think that 72 later I would have for that, but your rugby never forgets. I ber dining with the rd Birkenhead (F. E. one night I said: are politics these days, head?" and he said were all right, but that conversation until I said: "Tell me always wanted to Why didn't you get ugger blue at Oxford in whenever it was?" ever stopped talking.

I have always regretted did nothing spectacular football field after school. I was once to play for Middlesex, an invitation was com- when it was discovered was born in Surrey. I came to fame an my cousin, N. A. use, captained Eng-

e made a bit of money time-when I was in- ing Koog Bank I got year, just like finding a street-but money everything. I some- ish I could have been the swells who lay e souls of their char- as with a scalpel of which I have gose the place writing about the younger peers finding snakes beds.

even at that I may not it the mark and myself to a cigar or at according to choice, inald Pomed in his The Strand Magazine," have never been able Wodehouse's stories, appeal to readers of and was apparently

**You can't be a Grand Old Man of English literature if you have a large round head with not a hair on it**



Birthday portrait of a man barred by baldness from entry to the highest levels.

irresistible. I could only see it as a phenomenon of extended immaturity, an effect of the more enclosed forms of English education.

Takes all the heart out of you, stuff like that. I mean to say, Jeeves, if you're a phenomenon of extended immaturity, you begin to think a bit - You do indeed, sir.

I have sometimes regretted that I did not adopt a nom de plume. P. G. Wodehouse is all very well and even better results are obtained by extending it to Pelham Grenville Wodehouse, but how much more impressive Ambrey Trefusis or Rochester Bond. Among other things it would save me having to answer letters asking me how I pronounce my name. And with postage at eight cents a go and about to hit nine cents in the Spring this is a consideration.

Minor regrets are that I gave so little thought to perfecting my golf and my bridge, and there are also borderline cases, notably the time when I was taken to lunch - this was in 1903 when I was a callow and practically half-witted stripling - at Har-

row Weald, the home of W. S. Gilbert.

After a little desultory conversation, during which I shuffled my feet and did not utter, we went in to lunch, and half way through the meal Gilbert began to tell one of his favourite stories. It was a story where you make the beginning deceptively dull, so that the audience wonders if it has any point at all, and then pause and finally convulse all and sundry with the hilarious blow-out. And it was as he reached this pause that I supposed that this was all and anxious to please, emitted a hearty laugh.

I had rather a distinctive laugh in those days, not unlike an explosion in a gas main, and it killed the story dead. And I call it a borderline case because while I was writhing with embarrassment at my social gaffe I caught the eye of the butler, and I shall never forget the dog-like devotion in it. He had probably had to listen to that

story 20 or 30 times, and I had murdered it. That is why I call it a borderline case. It had left me feeling like something the cat had brought in, and not a very discriminating cat at that, but I had made a butler's day.

Passing over such insignificant regrets as that I have always been unable to make a speech of any kind and have never learned to speak French, we come to the thing that really has poisoned my life. I refer to the total absence of hair on the top of my head which has often led to my being mistaken, when in repose, for a billiard ball.

It is not such a handicap as it would have been in Victorian times, when, if you wanted to see the face of a literary celebrity you had to use a hatchet, but even now it is enough to bar me from the highest levels. I would like to think of myself as the Grand Old Man of English literature, but you can't be a Grand Old Man of English literature if you have a large round head with not a hair on it.

© 1971, P. G. WODEHOUSE.

## STORMY SUNSET

By STEPHEN CONSTANT

The Last Year of Leo Tolstoy by VALENTIN BULGAKOV, Hamish Hamilton, £2.25.

THE last stormy months of Tolstoy's life, with searing family scenes, attempted suicides by his unbalanced, unhappy wife, were a vicious cacophony grotesquely at odds with what should have been the ideal, serene, life end of a venerable sage.

The Last Year of Leo Tolstoy, which, amazingly enough, has only now been made available to readers in this country, is the objective, kindly and thoroughly honest account of the last year in Tolstoy's life as set down, day by day, in the diary of Valentin Bulgakov, a young Moscow philosophy student who was appointed in January 1910 as Tolstoy's private secretary.

His appointment ended in November of that year, when Tolstoy died in a stationmaster's house at a remote country railway station. Bulgakov's diary, which has been partly quoted by many Tolstoyan scholars and biographers, provides the main non-partisan account of the great family rows involving disputes as to who was to be the old man's literary executor, his wife's worry about the royalties and her jealousy of the influence of Tolstoy's husband, by Vladimir Chokov, Tolstoy's friend and associate.

But the main virtues of the diary are the numerous glimpses of the old man during the calmer moods of the household, his totally unaffected simplicity and his great kindness and even humour. He dealt patiently and kindly with the numerous visitors, letter writers and petitioners who besieged his old age, but was not bamboozled by the phonies and the scoundrels.

Once he received a letter from G. B. Shaw and after reading it made a note on the envelope: "clever foolish." Of a play which G.B.S. had sent him he said: "There is no end to the wit, but it is devoid of meaning. The characters do not say what they might have said but what Shaw wants to say through them."

There were frequent prostrations, but the immense vitality of the sick old man, over 80, flared up astonishingly. Hearing about the cinema of those days, he was fired with enthusiasm at the thought of writing film scripts. And one day he went on foot to watch the Moscow-Orel automobile race and waved back as the drivers recognised him.

## EISENHOWER THE FIXER

By COLIN R. COOTE

The Supreme Commander by STEPHEN E. AMBROSE, Cassell, £4.

THIS vast, but never less than competent, volume covers the soldiering in the second world war of the man whom the many millions of many nations under his command knew as Ike.

A nickname is usually a badge of affection and respect, and in this case its bearer was human enough to win the one, and great enough to deserve the other. General Dwight D. Eisenhower called his own memoirs "Crusade in Europe", and indisputably the war was to him a dedication to the task of defeating something Satanic.

At heart, he shied away from everything except the overriding purpose of shattering the Wehrmacht. Nobody who heard his speech in London after victory which, to me, seemed comparable to the funeral oration of Pericles or the Gettysburg address of his own countryman, Abraham Lincoln, could fail to recognise the authentic tones of sincerity.

This is not to say that in the military sense he was a Napoleon. His qualities in that field were often questioned, not only by our own Moity—that was not unusual—but by a more objective person, our own C.I.G.S., Alan Brooke. Ike was essentially what the Americans call a "fixer"—one able to keep the peace between members of his own team. That is not easy.

In this putting together and amplification of extracts from the Eisenhower papers on which he is an associate editor, Stephen E. Ambrose has wisely avoided excessive flattery. His theme is that Ike's conception of his duty was to carry out the policies devised by his superiors. And sometimes those policies were remarkably silly.

The author describes Roosevelt's policy towards France as short-sighted, often mistaken, ineffective, and frequently ludicrous. Its architect was Robert Murphy, who fell into a quite common mistake of thinking that he knew France because he knew French and several members of the staff who were in the Establishment but had no fact a talent for misjudgment rivalled only in more recent days by John Foster Dulles.

As a result, the Americans



EISENHOWER "Tonic of sincerity."

his strategy—that of a single, knife-like drive towards Berlin in the closing stages of the war—was right.

Even that is not certain. The Supreme Commander records that Monty's Chief of Staff, de Guingand, thought such a drive would be impracticable. And about the famous Press Conference, at which Moity claimed, in effect, to have won the Battle of the Bulge, the less said the better.

Where the author is mistaken is in defending Ike's share of the responsibility for allowing the Red Army to occupy Berlin. Viena and Prague first. For example, he assumes that even if Patton had reached Prague before the Russians, Czechoslovakia would have gone Communist two years later. A talk with Jan Masaryk on his way back to Prague, and to his death, could have disabused him.

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# Conversation piece

THEATRE FRANK MARCUS

"HE who talks is always French," observed a French critic (strangely enough, in an introduction to the works of the Marquis de Sade). Words can incite action but cannot, in themselves, hurt.

The prolonged marital sparring match which opens John Osborne's *West of Suez*—transferred to the Cambridge Theatre from the Royal Court, where it was reviewed by Rosemary Say—defines precisely the function and power of words. They can connect, but more often divide, and for all their barbed, sophisticated deployment they cannot equal in meaning the tentative touching of two hands.

Two subsequent, and crucial, episodes examine the problem further. A dreadful woman reporter puts the usual cant phrases in an interview to the famous old writer, and his skillfully evasive, ironic replies are absorbed by a tape recorder (words as machine fodder), and finally, the American hippie's accusing outburst brings proof of an impoverished vocabulary—he is reduced to screaming two or three swear words which he repeats himself over and over, devalued through overuse—and this is the signal for the murderous assault with which the play ends.

Are words merely the last protective covering of a disintegrating Western culture, or are they the precious, chequered lifelines to a world which is slipping away from us? *West of Suez* does not commit itself, but the fact that it is the writer who is the victim speaks for itself. Political conclusions can be drawn from the setting: a tropical island and, until recently, a British colony.

The atmosphere is less than that of a family reunion—holiday enjoyed by the writer, his four daughters, and their spouses, than that of a reading of a will. And the father's bequest, for all his gentle "civilised" concern masquerading in the guise of *Pantalone*, is honourable but of no practical use whatever. Inevitably, his profession has alienated him from reality, for John Richardson incarnates this character to perfection.

But it is his daughter Frederica, played by Jill Bennett, who is the heart of the play. With her restless intelligence, her bruised and bruising honesty, hers is the moral victory by use of her capacity to feel pain. As always, Miss Bennett involves us deeply in her predicament.

"West of Suez" is a conversation piece, full of complexities and ambiguities. It defies classification in political, aesthetic, or moral terms. Most of the characters—all his characters—handled with unobtrusive delicacy by Anthony Page—have depth and conviction. Yet the adjective "Chekhovian" used widely to describe the play, strikes me as misplaced. Chekhov's involvement with his characters—all his characters—was paradoxically the result of a clinical detachment: that is why he wrote comedies. Osborne is incapable of self-chillitration.

revelation rather than observation is his hall-mark.

ON Sunday night at the Royal Court, we were treated to something of a rarity: an Australian play, acted by an Australian cast. Set in an office in Sydney, Alexander Buzo's *The Front Room* Boys takes us from hot January to sweltering December (how those poor Santas must sweat!) at the rate of a scene a month. The employees—six, each dressed in a desk and their robot-like, roller move like puppets in their somewhat surreal institution. Their humanity is negated deliberately and the result is almost balletic. Clive Donner directs with admirable pace and precision, and the exotic language sounds wonderful to the ears of Donald Macdonald, as the office simpleton, is a comedian of outstanding promise, and John Gregg (office rebel) obtains much sympathy.

THE spectacle of intellectuals entangled in love always gives us amusement, if not downright Schadenfreude, but it took the genius of James Joyce to make us aware that it can be a matter of spiritual life-and-death while at the same time remaining exquisitely absurd.

The situation in *Exiles* (Aldwych) the attempted seduction by his best friend of the wife of a man who has a compulsive psychological need to be deceived is pure French farce; the method is luscious, and the manner, unsurprisingly, is Pinteresque. This is the resuscitation of the play by Harold Pinter which provided one of the theatrical highlights of last year. It has now been absorbed into the repertoire of the R.S.C., retaining the two principals.

I wish I could say that it was a successful transplant. Unfortunately, the short but fatal performance from manner to mannerism has now been taken. John Wood's performance as Rowan, the writer returned to his native Dublin after nine years of voluntary exile—is still charged with tension, but the actor's habit of expelling each word with great effort through gritted teeth, has done the action.

Vivien Merchant, as his companion-wife, has become more Irish but still does not convince one of her lower-class origins.

T. P. McKenna plays the friend as a genial, charming fraud, but does not sustain a powerful hold on to Rowan's affections for so long. Estelle Kohler catches the right air of arrogance of the writer's soul-mate who had been left behind so that the could inspire him from afar by means of written correspondence, but there is no sign of the spark, both luminous and predatory, which heated him and hooked him. This enigmatic lady deserved a whole play to herself.

It goes without saying that this production is still full of fascination and eclipses in interest most of the plays currently on view, but judged by its own exalted standards, I must register some disappointment.



Kenneth More (with Gemma Jones) has been a Labour politician at Brighton during the Party conference—but as an admitted actor, in Alan Bennett's *Getting On*. It opens in the West End on Thursday at the Queens.

## Bulk-busting records

MUSIC JOHN WARRACK

RECORD companies long ago tumbled to the fact that no one can resist a bargain; but it is only recently that they have systematically gone in for bulk-buying. Let the whole of someone's symphonies, runs the argument, and you save on the package deal. Still more so if you buy before a certain date; and apparently the public is queuing up enthusiastically.

There are obvious drawbacks. Much as I admire Giza Andra in some of the Mozart Piano Concertos, for instance, neither he nor anyone else is the man for the whole series, and the collector is left with a surplus of recordings. After many ups and downs, including the difficulties of finding suitable organs and the constant advances in recording techniques overtaking the project, it has been delayed until now.

I am still exploring this treasure trove; but so far I have little but admiration for Walcha's fresh, judicious, clean-lined approach to the chorale preludes, and nothing but delight in the sound of the part-Silbermann organ of St. Peter's, Strassburg.

R.C.A. have also gone to proper trouble to present a set of Buxtehude Organ Music with care and thoroughness. Reed Saxli plays with a suitably light touch and inventive registration, the enchantingly rich Schütz organ of St. Lawrence's, Alkmaar, and the much added to and restored organ (its earliest date is 1497) of St. Nicholas's, Alkmaar. The recording is formally includes not only specifications, but the registration used for each piece. So one can appreciate the instruments with particular vividness. This is marvellously exciting, moving music, by the master whose playing it was that overwhelmed the young Bach and Handel (3 records, SRS 3005; £5).

Handel himself is represented on another D.G.G. volume, consisting of excellent performances of the Op. 3 and Op. 6 Concerti

means all of them carrying the whiff of the coffee-table. D.G.G. are the company to have gone in for this method most systematically, and their so-called Limited Edition 71 contains some enticing offers, presented with their usual seriousness and care. Heading all the others are the two volumes of Bach's Organ Works (Vol. 1, 8 records, 2722 002; £14.98, then £19.20; Vol. 2, 7 records, 2722 003; £12.60, then £16.80). This is the outcome of an intention by the invaluable Archive series of D.G.G. to record all Bach's organ music with Helmut Walcha which goes back to the late Forties. After many ups and downs, including the difficulties of finding suitable organs and the constant advances in recording techniques overtaking the project, it has been delayed until now.

But the strongest possible recommendation goes to what is planned as the first of a series, a Philips volume of Monteverdi Madrigals (5 records, 6799 006; £26.45, then £31.50). Madrigal is a word which has been used in many contexts, but here it is used in its original sense, as a term for what is here included. Together with the "Madrigali guerrieri ed amorosi", there is the "opera" "Il Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda" and the cantata "Il Ballo delle Ingrate", the whole collection representing the output of Monteverdi's last years apart from the stage and church music. This is a marvellously rich assortment of great music played and sung with a sense of the wonderful variety of Monteverdi so firmly contained in his feeling for words, but nonetheless cordially recommended.

Lastly, the Decca series of Haydn Symphonies now reaches its fourth volume, devoted to a comparatively light but very charming batch of works. Nos. 73-81 (4 records, HDG 314; £24.20, after February £15.68). From the Fonda in Kluge's *Werner West End*, giving a moving, deeply felt portrayal of a call-girl pursued by murderous intent by a sadistic client through the gutter-grimy tunnels of New York life: an area inhabited solely, it seems, by

Grossi by one of the German conductors with the closest feeling for the period, Karl Richter (6 Archive records, 1372 004; £11.35, then £14.40). Nearer our own time, there is a D.G.G. set of Smetana's "Ma Vlast", all six tone-poems, uneven in musical interest but played with devoted enthusiasm by Kubelik with the Boston Symphony (2 records, 2720 032; £5.85, then £4.80).

All these recordings are new, or at least newly gathered together and completed: some (Mozart) will be issued separately later, others only partly reissued. Similarly Philips now coincide their set of Mozart Wind Serenades and Divertimenti, in very lively, pungent performances by Edo de Waart with the Netherlands Wind Ensemble, by adding the great C minor and E flat Serenades and a minor and E flat Serenade (5 records, 6799 003; £7.45, then £11.50).

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NOT only a great performance from Miss Anderson this week, but one also from the Fonda in Kluge's *Werner West End*, giving a moving, deeply felt portrayal of a call-girl pursued by murderous intent by a sadistic client through the gutter-grimy tunnels of New York life: an area inhabited solely, it seems, by

# LOVE'S CONTAGION

FILMS TOM HUTCHINSON

"SUFFERING must have an end," says the unfaithful wife in *The Touch* (Prince Charles X) and her voice implies an appalled query as she adds "It can't go on indefinitely?"

Well, of course, this being a film by Ingmar Bergman, it can. The Swedish maestro, who is one of the cinema's greatest guileless investors, has been telling us for some time that life is a Calvary, the fact of existence a Crucifixion. He's not going to change now for this 35th film, his first English language production. If anything, *The Touch* is one of the harshest commentaries from the front-line of his art. Apart from *The Silence* I can think of no other in which the darkness of his communicated pain is so absolute without any gleam of possible redemption. Love is seen as a contagion; the touch of loving a stranglehold, in projection that vision he is ruthlessly served by two veterans of the Bergman-rep, Bibi Andersson and Max von Sydow, but not so well by the American actor, Elliott Gould.

The story is of the love-affair between an archaeologist, visiting a small Swedish town, and the wife of the neurological surgeon to whom he is engaged. He attempts suicide. It begins in passion and ends in bitter obsession. "I can't just drop everything," the wife keeps saying to her disturbed lover, needing her to stay. Finally, in fact, she has shed everything including hope.

It is her character, so movingly conveyed by Miss Andersson, that dominates the film, which Bergman reveals with the ruthless deliberation of the archaeologist brushing away soil to reveal the skull beneath. Just how accurate Bergman's understanding of the feminine psyche is it would be impossible for me to say. Certainly it comes even to the way the woman lists her physical defects ("I have a scar on my stomach and my legs are too short") before making illicit love for the first time.

The world in which the story operates has a Sunday, sunlit, self-deceiving gloss. But it is landmined by sudden, detonating images: the carving of a Madonna, discovered by the archaeologist, is found to be a carving of a woman in which he thinks, in themselves, are beautiful. Within this landscape Miss Andersson and Max von Sydow, as her husband, move with an ease gained by past knowledge of the territory that Bergman has already charted for them. Only Elliott Gould seems without guidance; his mannered contriving of emotion makes him seem to be the only one speaking a foreign language.

But his fault is in his character's ambiguity and in an overstatement of Bergman's case about life revealed in an ending which had already been implied and need not have made overt: the agony becomes brutalised by repetition. As a film experience, it is wonderfully worthwhile.

ANCE from Miss Anderson this week, but one also from the Fonda in Kluge's *Werner West End*, giving a moving, deeply felt portrayal of a call-girl pursued by murderous intent by a sadistic client through the gutter-grimy tunnels of New York life: an area inhabited solely, it seems, by

perverts, junkies, lesbians and an occasional honest citizen (Donald Sutherland), whose contrasted virtue makes him seem the oddest man out.

He is hired to find a businessman who has disappeared in the big city, a presumed victim of the dismissive society where the comfort of being numb via sex or drugs is reckoned the only solace. The detective's encounter with the call girl is the collision of opposites that slowly becomes a merging approximating to love.

"Don't be sad about losing your virtue: everyone always does," says the girl to the cop, after seducing him, with a flip innocence masquerading as vice. It is the strength of Miss Fonda's performance that she makes this character both believable and touching.

It is all directed with a suitably delicate frenzy by Alan J. Pakula and from Donald Sutherland there is a performance of, for him, unusual restraint. It is a film of distinction, elegant style and, via Miss Fonda, ultimate compassion.

HOW different from the home life of Elizabeth Price, the amateur artist in *Bedknobs and Broomsticks* (Odeon, Leicester Square), which brings Christmas early upon us with a festive fantasy from Disney in the style of Henry Pottinger's blinding live action and cartoon. It should have crocodiles of kids snapping to be let in and a sound cartoon of box-office chimes.

Three children (Cindy O'Callaghan, Roy Smith and Ian Weatherly) are evacuated in the days of World War Two upon Miss Price (Angela Lansbury) who wants to do something for the war-effort with her magic.

The Deserter (Plaza: AA) is a spaghetti Western, obviously conceived from a point of view of Dollars, with an implacable amount of violence and the startling appearance of Inno Vito (a.k.a. Inno Vito) in all about a recondite caprice (Bekim Fehmiu), as wooden as a totem pole, leading as natty a 1945 cavalry General as a Nuremberg trial judge. It is a point blunted by too much heavy symbolic hammering, so that its potential as a serious poetic effort finally ignites viewer's sense.

Two city children (Jenny Agutter and Lucien John) are brought into the desert by a father who has been killed in the war. Their trek back to the modern world is eventually helped by a young aborigine (David Gump), who lives upon this land as easily as the kangaroos and the sheep. The contrast is between his noble savagery, of which the children become gradually aware, and the corrupting civilization which they are returning. It is a point blunted by too much heavy symbolic hammering, so that its potential as a serious poetic effort finally ignites viewer's sense.

Working almost against time, however, the new film, *Metamorphosis*, which the company have acquired that indefinable quality, a common dance style, which makes all the difference. They are now an ensemble, working together, reinforcing each other, and projecting across the footlights an image of youthful effort and friendly charm sometimes quite at odds with their actual doom-laden material.

The repertoire, too, is better balanced and they can put together some remarkably good programmes. In Norman Morrice, the company's co-director, they have a distinguished choreographer, whose latest major work for them, *That is*

Beds and broomsticks fly, people turn into rabbits and, finally, some museum armour conceived life to defend Britain against invading Nazis. It is all very cunningly calculated, but overlong for my taste.

The best thing about *Withnail and I* (AA) is the photography by director-cinematographer Nicolas Roeg, which clings to the mind and the crude allegedly casual theme of the story has disappeared up its own pretensions. His images of life in the Australian bush are beautiful and bleak, and his camera is as solid as the sun sits not and heavy in the sky; the land is a moonscape, alien and frightening.

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## METAMORPHOSIS

BALLET NICHOLAS DROMGOOLE

THIS has been an important season for Ballet Rambert at the Jeannette Cochran.

Ever since they fettered most of their classical repertoire, drastically cut the number of dancers, trying to turn themselves at a stroke, into an original, experimental dance group leaning more towards contemporary dance style than to classical, there has been a question mark, almost a sword of Damocles, poised over their Arts Council grant.

Working almost against time, however, the new film, *Metamorphosis*, which the company have acquired that indefinable quality, a common dance style, which makes all the difference. They are now an ensemble, working together, reinforcing each other, and projecting across the footlights an image of youthful effort and friendly charm sometimes quite at odds with their actual doom-laden material.

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There is still, as my clichéd school reports so regularly put it, "room for improvement." This season has seen too many different programmes, too many too many works which they could justify placing in the repertoire. Fewer programmes, changes, chosen with greater care, and some judicious pruning of the repertoire would have improved the season.

One or two programmes were pretty awful, and anyone who thinks that the must still have a rather warped view of this lively company. In fact, this season has brought light and comfort to the world of dance, to say nothing of that far from hidden asset, Dame Marie Rambert's own vital, rewarding, inimitable presence.

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**SHOW BOAT**  
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# BREAKERS AHEAD AT BRIGHTON



By PEREGRINE WORSTHORNE

## HOME TRUTHS

AFTER much deliberation the Soviet Government has produced a carefully-controlled response to Sir Alec Douglas-Home's mass expulsion of spies from Britain. The cautious nature of the reprisals is a vindication of his firmness in this matter. Once again it has been demonstrated that to try to appease the Kremlin by a show of weakness is simply to embark upon a slippery slope.

For her own good reasons, Russia is in a mood to bring about a détente in Europe and to place relations with the West on a more amicable level. These reasons have to do with her fear of China and her concern at the American initiative to bring China into the family of nations. There is no reason to resist these Russian approaches, and indeed throughout this strange affair of the spies the Foreign Secretary has stressed the British desire to improve relations with Russia—but on fair, not craven, terms. All modern history teaches the disastrousness of a starry-eyed approach to the Communist rulers.

It is instructive to compare the facts of the Russian rejoinder (which amounts to little more than the minimum dictated by internal face-saving requirements) with the angry attacks made upon the British Government's action by Labour speakers at

Brighton last week. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Healey and numerous others seemed to believe that to put the brakes on a vast machine of Soviet espionage in our country was to offer an indefensible insult to the kindly and well-intentioned men in the Kremlin.

This is an ancient folly of the Left, but none the less dangerous for its persistence. The country has good reason to be thankful that in the period of negotiation and adjustment which lies ahead in Europe a party so blind to the truths of the age is not in charge of our affairs. Labour last week disclosed an eagerness to move to the Left in a variety of spheres, but in none there so much potential hazard to the country's future as in this delusion about the nature of Communist power.

A week ago *The Sunday Telegraph* asked whether Labour critics of the expulsion of the Russians preferred to give the benefit of the doubt to the Kremlin rather than to a Tory Government. *Tribune*, the journal which often discloses the mind of the faction which is at present in the ascendancy within the Labour party, has now answered with two breathtaking words: "Yes, indeed." Candour could scarcely go further. Mercifully the British people take a profoundly different view.

It is now beginning to look as if the Tory Government has seriously under-estimated the potential strength of the Labour party as a brake on the Common Market venture. Brake may not be the right word. Spanner in the works could prove more appropriate. What was most remarkable at Brighton last week was the passionate will to resist which has galvanised the rank and file, spreading upwards to envelop the leadership in its fiery fervour. This is now an Opposition in a mood to fight to the death.

It may well be that at Brighton this week the Tories, for their part, will demonstrate a comparably impressive pro-Market determination. They will certainly need to do so, since the struggle is going to be much tougher, far more bitter and protracted, than had earlier been expected.

Basically, the Tory assumption has been that Mr. Jenkins and his apostles would constitute such an effective "fifth column" in the Labour ranks that Opposition resistance would be rendered weak-kneed and half-hearted. How could the Labour party hope to fight a doughty campaign of obstruction with some of its most respected and influential leaders supporting the Government's cause?

What Brighton demonstrated, however, was that the influence of Mr. Jenkins's lot is now infinitely less powerful in the Labour party than everyone has become accustomed to assume. Far from his support weakening the majority to its suspicion of the Market, it positively exacerbates that suspicion, since, given the party's present mood, anything Mr. Jenkins is "for" the party—if for no other reason—is "against."

Instead, therefore, of undermining the Labour party's will to resist the Government, Mr. Jenkins's stand has given it an extra vehemence, transforming the movement against Europe into a movement on a much broader front—a movement of popular rebellion against the whole élitist trend of the Labour party in the last few years.

This is the unexpected factor in the whole Common Market equation. The Government has been assessing the Labour party as a paper tiger, falsely imagining that Roy Jenkins had the power to draw its claws. But Roy Jenkins may well have had the effect, out of drawing the claws but of sharpening them, not of slaking its bloodthirstiness but of whetting it. To the party's instinctive anti-Europeanism is now added its equally instinctive dislike of the intellectual élite.

Not only has the anti-European campaign become a battle for a Socialist future; it has become a means of punishing those who are being made the scapegoat for a non-Socialist past. Because the European cause has become associated with Roy Jenkins in so sensational a manner, it is certain to arouse the maximum hostility, since its triumph is now seen as certain to promote the kind of élitist meritocracy which the rank and file of the Labour party resent as even more of a threat to working-class ascendancy than capitalism itself.

None of this, of course, will prevent the Government getting its majority in favour of the Market on October 28. But it could vastly affect the political climate in which the long-drawn parliamentary battle over the infinitely controversial enabling legislation will have to be fought, giving opposition to the Market a cutting edge and a dynamism that it has hitherto lacked.

Until last week public opinion tended to think that the battle was all over, the issue of entry all wrapped up. "Top people" were determined to go in and that was that. Had not the media assured

The Conservatives meet this week at Brighton, where last week the Labour party conference shattered the élitist trend by its anti-Common Market vote. How will Mr. Heath fare on this issue, which has no popular momentum behind it, even in the Tory party?

them that Labour opposition was only make-believe, since the leaders all agreed with Mr. Jenkins but only lacked his courage in publicly affirming their belief? The Labour party, in short, was presented as not having its heart in the battle.

But what happens if the public begins to get the impression that the Labour party has got its heart in the battle, and intends to fight it in deadly earnest, and begins—on some of the more obviously unpalatable clauses of which there are many—to show signs of reducing the Government's majority to negligible proportions, if not reversing it altogether?

Could it not be that the present public fatalism about the inevitability of going in—because "top people" wanted to—would swiftly change to one of astonished and delighted relief as they began to realise that Labour opposition was genuine, not simulated, and might, if supported enough in by-elections and opinion polls, have a chance of being effective?

The truth is that until last week the Labour party did not look as if it was serious about opposing

entry. How could it so long as Roy Jenkins was treated with kid gloves? No one better personifies the modern image of a "top man" than Roy Jenkins, and no party prepared to pay him court could expect to be taken seriously as the champion of a popular revolt against "top men."

But at Brighton last week the Labour party did not pay Roy Jenkins court. They did him dirt. Of course the élite, and their spokesmen in the media, were indignant. But their indignation may have confirmed the public impression that the Labour party really does mean business on the Common Market, genuinely has broken free of the élite's embrace. In other words, the battle is not yet over, and indeed, in any real sense, may only be about to begin.

It is difficult to exaggerate the potential importance of this development. In a way, there has been no great debate about the Common Market, because the public did not believe that either of the parties were genuinely opposed to it. Nor were they. Mr. Wilson's critical noises were scarcely con-

vincing. But the fact that he has been compelled to begin to sound convincing, to begin to believe his own protestations of opposition, and the fact that he and his colleagues have been forced to eat so many words and do so many somersaults, far from suggesting that the Labour party does not mean business on the Market, is beginning to be seen as a measure of just how serious, how deadly serious, its intentions really are.

Party pressure that is strong enough to make either monkeys or martyrs out of all its leaders—that is really something to take note of. Whatever else is now doubted about the Labour party, nobody can any longer doubt how serious is its opposition to the Market.

It may be, of course, that this manifestation has come too late and that public resignation and fatalism about being taken in against its will has gone beyond the point of no return. That is certainly the Government's hope, just as is the media's assumption that the spectacle of brave Mr. Jenkins being humiliated and

opportunistic Mr. Wilson eating his words will have given the whole movement against Europe a bad name.

With some it certainly has. But to great many others it has broken the apathy that springs from impotence, shown that there is still real sap in the grass roots, demonstrated the possibility of the uneducated many influencing the sophisticated few.

All the opinion polls suggest that a majority of the country would still like to stay out of Europe if they could, but do not believe that there is any chance of being rescued from this fate. But a really passionate Labour resistance to the enabling legislation might well begin to suggest that there was a chance, that entry has not been "fixed" by a tacit conspiracy between the Front Benches.

This surely was the significance of last week at Brighton—the demonstration of how vulnerable the Labour élite had become, how slender was their hold on the levers of power, how quickly and easily the clouds of consensus politics could be dissolved.

The impact of this spectacle could well prove explosive, shattering the spell which the Marketeers for the highest of motives have sought to cast over the nation—the spell of superior expertise and wisdom. For Mr. Heath this is a real challenge. The movement into Europe has no popular momentum behind it, even in the Tory party. It is an issue which requires for its support a deferential vote, a willingness on the part of the public to do what it is told.

But Labour last week was like the impermanent little boy who had the temerity to observe that the Emperor had no clothes on. It will be up to Mr. Heath at Brighton this week to re-cast the spell, to re-exert the authority of those who know best. If he can he will be a magician indeed.

## To the Point

### Cancer Ward

THE disclosure that, for the past 11 years, terminal cancer patients have been exposed to nuclear radiation treatment as part of a Pentagon-paid research study makes horrible reading.

That the purpose of the study—to establish how much "total body" radiation United States combat troops could take on a nuclear battlefield—is important to Western military strategy can be accepted. What cannot, on present evidence, be accepted is the way it has been implemented.

None of the patients concerned, who were all selected partly because of their low IQ, was told the true purpose of the experiment; nor who was paying for it; nor that it would bring them pain.

Between this and the medicomilitary "research" carried out by the Nazis on human guinea pigs in their concentration camps there is still, of course, a gap. But the gap looks far too narrow for comfort. In its own interest as champion of individual liberty the American Government should take steps to widen it.

### Conscience Money

SOCIALISTS do not favour the tossing of hapence to beggars; they have more effective ways of redistributing wealth. What was the point, then, of the miserable £126 collected at the Labour Party Conference last week for "freedom fighters" against South Africa?

When in office, and in command of all the resources of the State, the party did nothing practical to transform South African society. The worst way to save its conscience is to give a pittance to others who, though even more powerless to upset the existing order, will continue to kill and maim.

### Black Jury

ACCORDING to Magna Carta, a man is entitled to be tried by his peers. Who are the peers of a member of the black minority in this country? Last week nine coloured defendants charged at the Old

Bailey with riotous assembly demanded an all-black jury. When this was denied them, they spent an hour of the court's time while each exercised his right to object to seven of the prospective jurors. In the end, two coloured jurymen were empanelled.

The jury system presupposes a homogeneous community. If our black citizens opt out of it by demanding special treatment, they are not well placed to complain about discrimination.

### Pursuit of Justice

THE 45-day search for Sewell, the man now formally charged with the murder of Blackpool's police chief last August, was one of the most elaborate and doubtless one of the most costly of recent police operations.

The nation has no cause to grudge one iota of the energy and expense incurred. Nor is it likely to. The hostile reception given to Sewell on his arrival at Blackpool showed this much at any rate: however regrettable it may have been as an indication that some of the public had prejudged his guilt before his trial.

When a policeman is murdered, the criminal's bullets also go through the fabric by which a civilised society is protected and held together. There is no greater priority than proclaiming that fabric to be inviolable.

### C. of E. or E.E.C.?

Come, ye thankful people, come, Raise the song of harvest-home, Which integrated soon shall be With Continental C.A.P.

IS this the kind of hymn which worshippers will be asked to sing this Sunday, when the harvest festival will be celebrated in so many of our churches? One might think so, when so many leading clerics of the Church of England and other denominations are pronouncing in favour of the Common Market.

Preachers are entitled to their own views on this question, but not to proclaim them from the pulpit.

## Message of the silent Emperor

By DOUGLAS BROWN

STATE visits, at least in London, are a bore. What they are intended to express about "our two countries" is either obvious or untrue. For the public the limited degree of pageantry associated with them scarcely compensates for the disruption of traffic, while for those officially concerned they are a waste of valuable time.

Occasionally, however, out of the routine ceremonial a sudden truth emerges. This happened, or should have happened, in London last week, when the Emperor of Japan so surprisingly and unprecedently descended upon us.

There are those taking the short view—or a view that extends only backwards as far as the building of the Burma railway—who would have been happier if he had not come at all. They ask, not without reason, what kind of a visit he would have made to London if he and his ally Hitler had not lost the war.

But it is not Hirohito's alleged responsibility for war crimes that made his appearance among us so significant and even frightening. This unimpressive little man, bowing courteously and saying virtually nothing, did not come to make amends, for that is not the Japanese way. He did not even come to sell us more Hondas and transistor radios. He came to remind us, wordlessly, that Japan is Factor X in the present global power struggle.

What this can mean is foreshadowed by Japan's extraordinary history. Seeing Europe begin to penetrate India and China, she at first resolutely shut herself away from Western influences. Then she opened her ports to the new technology, but entirely on her own terms, turning her feudal society upside down and creating a modern military power. She defeated Imperial Russia and shared in the Allied victory in the First World War. In Manchuria she became the

first country to defy the League of Nations, and after the breachery of Pearl Harbour made her self mistress of all South-East Asia.

Then came Nemesis in the shape of two atomic bombs, and history went into reverse. Almost without a pause Japan adapted herself to the new circumstance, and became the industrious satellite of the United States. Very dutifully she spun in the political orbit assigned to her, but within a couple of decades she had begun to challenge the muthur planet in economic power.

And now there has been another startling change in the world balance. Militarily America is abandoning the Far East, politically she is hoping to come to terms with China, and economically she is erecting her own defences against Japanese competition. Here is yet one more challenge to the infinitely adaptable Japanese.

And so they play their Emperor. Anyone who imagines that he is an anachronism is deeply mistaken. He may have less political influence than our own Queen, and his ceremonial rôle at home may be minimal. But he can do certain things that few other monarchs can, or ever could do.

If Hitler started the greatest war in history, Hirohito ended it. One radio broadcast was enough to swing Japan round from certain annihilation towards the calm waters of American protection. Without it the nation would have committed hara-kiri, and those ill-used prisoners of war would have perished with it.

The experts tell us that the Japanese monarchy has existed for more than two millennia precisely because, in the ordinary political sense, it is powerless. Most of the long line of emperors have done nothing, but every-

thing has been done in their name. The political struggle has been waged beneath them, but, as the sacred embodiment of the nation, they have always been present, and always been needed.

Since the surrender, when the Americans imposed their own brand of democracy on Japan, the political struggle has assumed new forms. There have been Cabinet crises, a desperate kind of student unrest and many ugly manifestations of popular prejudice. But all the while the people have been working away in disciplined fashion to bring Japan into the forefront of industrialised nations.

Today Japan must find new markets and, in doing so, she may blow sky-high all present efforts for the liberalisation of world trade. In default of this, she must create other work for her industrialised masses; it would be easy for her to turn to making arms, and reverse her post-war policy by becoming a nuclear power. She may seek new allies, and among them could be Russia, or even China.

One of these days the little marine biologist who visited Lon-

don last week, or his successor on the Chrysanthemum Throne, may make another broadcast. From pacifism, he may say, we shall now revert to militarism; forgetting about Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we shall now build nuclear weapons; our capitalist ideology notwithstanding, we shall and friends in the Communist camp.

And there is little doubt that the nation would obey him, not because of his superior wisdom or personal authority, but because he would be speaking for them rather than to them. Once again this ruthless, single-minded race would show its uncanny power of adaptation, like a swarm of bees in search of a new hive.

This is why we invited His Imperial Majesty to London, and lived through those three hypothetical days. And it is why Earl Mountbatten, who in 1945 proudly received the surrender of the Emperor's generals and so found reason to absent himself from the formal ceremonies, nevertheless, like Nicodemus, "came to him by night."

Japan presents a problem, and an opportunity, to all the world. Chi-chi, the giant panda at the Zoo, has seldom had a more important visitor.

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## Sale of words: genuine reductions

By PETER CLAYTON

FOR some reason it was usually out for extreme shrinkage. Some-one was always engraving the Lord's Prayer on the head of a pin, or producing a Bible less than half the size of a matchbox. These things were advertised. I remember—along with "Seback-roscopes" and postal courses in ventriloquism—in the back pages of boys' comics. They were at best mere novelties.

With no thought of novelty at all, and for the most practical of purposes, very much the same principle has just been applied to the English language itself. Last week, Oxford University Press brought out the Compact Edition of the Oxford English Dictionary, in which the 15 volumes of the master edition have been photographically reduced to two. With four pages on a page, if you follow me, it is not exactly the matchbox Bible over again, but the print is tiny, and very few people are going to manage without the ingenious folding magnifier that comes with the set.

It might strike you that taking down the box, decanting one of the volumes (weighing about eight pounds) and setting up the

magnifier, is an elaborate ritual to go through just to confirm, say, your crossword guess that "browning" was an old term for embroidery. If you do feel like that then all I can say is that you probably need the exercise and that anyway you've missed the point.

For what Oxford have done is to make it feasible at last for very small libraries, even individual scholars, to possess the greatest dictionary ever compiled (it costs £28 as against £90 for the full size version). More than that, they have also suggested a brilliant compromise solution to the problem of how to store information, for one of the great dilemmas of the age is that as human knowledge piles up, space to keep it in grows less.

Recent solutions have been microfilm and even microdot, a process which makes the pinhead printer look like a newspaper placard. But in both cases what the jargonisers like to call retrieval (I thought it was a dreadful new word, but I find it dates from the 1640s) can be done only with expensive optical equipment needing electricity, lights, and storage space of its

own. With this new method you have at least something which is still recognisably a book, with all the aesthetic pleasure that means, and you don't have to go into a special room, put on headphones, or be nice to a machine in order to find what you want.

Apart from physically dropping the thing on your foot, the worst that can happen is that you might lose or damage the magnifier, in which case any efficient reading-glass would do it. It is this simplicity, from the reader's point of view, that makes the whole idea so appealing.

The Compact Edition is not the first work of its kind. Mr. Tim Chester, who has had a hand in the production side of it, told me in Oxford last week of an American photographic reduction of the British Museum Catalogue which was prepared for sale to American colleges.

And it certainly won't be the last. Although no final decision has been taken yet, it looks very much as though the Dictionary of National Biography will be the next work to be so treated by the University Press, and it is only reasonable to assume that the

three-volume Supplement to the O.E.D. itself, which is being prepared in full size at this moment, will also eventually be "compact" ("compact" v. l. b. "to press or pack together...").

After that, why not encyclopedias and reference books of all sorts? And as long as the size doesn't drop below what can be read with a hand-held lens, why not smaller still? Tim Chester showed me an experimental page, produced in America, and printed like the Compact—by lithography, which had 64 pages on a page, and was still comfortably readable under a glass. "Printing inks are fine enough, litho plates are efficient enough, to make an edition like that perfectly workable," he said.

From the production angle, that degree of scaling-down would actually make the job easier. The existing two volumes of the Compact Edition come in a box which had to be specially designed. By that I mean it had to be a tight enough fit to hold them, but not so tight that a vacuum would be created when you tried to remove them, like getting a jelly out of a mould. And that box had to go in

specially-designed packing for transport. By making it smaller still, Mr. Chester could go back to mere book production.

But it has all been worth it. Response—especially in America—has been enormously enthusiastic, and most of the first printing of 20,000 has already been taken up. A few are awaiting their magnifiers ("settling on the design for those was a problem in itself"), and the Japanese—always warmly addicted to the large edition apparently—are only hanging back until they have a magnifier of a different type before they start ordering the new work.

I may grow out of it, but at the moment I fancy an entire library made up of photographically-reduced books. In the first place it would mean that there would actually be room in my house to move about again; secondly, I might be able to accommodate some of the books mentioned in the List of Works Quoted. The one I've particularly got my eye on is "Vaux, James Hardy. A new and comprehensive vocabulary of the flash language; 1812." I could do with that, some weeks.



# Low critics forced he B.B.C.'s hand

THE B.B.C.'s long hot summer—a summer when "the B.B.C. became the big Aunt Sally in the land over the wake of 'Yesterday's' which so riled Mr. Wilson and his men, news from Northern Ireland which drew such a stinging rebuke from Lord Carrington and a crescendo of complaints alleging bad taste, bias and inaccuracy from less educated critics, the B.B.C. has

By PETER GILL

feature crews banned indefinitely from the port. The second programme, screened a fortnight later, was a treatment of our examination system entitled "A Test for Life". It was immediately and vehemently criticised for its apparent bias against exams by such figures as Mr. Tom Howarth, High Master of St. Paul's School, who described it as "consistently tendentious, rigged and intellectually dishonest".

On both these programmes the B.B.C. continues to defend itself. But into the Governors' minds crept the notion of a second opinion—a notion likely to commend itself to Lord Hill, their chairman and the former Radio Doctor—and the Complaints Commission was conceived.

Its birth was both protracted and, at times, difficult. Sir Hugh Greene, whose "Let's Rip" policy as Director-General brought such favourites as "That Was the Week That Was" and "David Frost" to the screen, told his fellow-Governors that he was implacably opposed to any such scheme, and promptly resigned. Although all his reasons for resigning remain a mystery, Sir Hugh made it clear to me last week that he would never have stomached the final plan.

The body appointed to work out the form of a new complaints procedure was the B.B.C.'s Board of Management which occupies a position immediately beneath the Governors in the Corporation's pecking order, and contains such mighty mandarins as Ian Trethowan, the managing director of radio, Huw Wheldon, managing director of television, and David Attenborough, director of television programmes.

Their plan was that there should be only one arbiter, a sort of Ombudsman for broadcasting. But when the final drafts were considered by the Governors at their two meetings last month, it was decided to plump for "The Three Wise Men" as the B.B.C. executives have already dubbed the commissioners.

The wise men have been allotted an area of responsibility that covers only a tiny proportion of the complaints that flood into the B.B.C. at a rate of more than 150,000 a year and that range from criticism of David



LORD HILL, Chairman of the B.B.C. Governors—... a notion likely to commend itself to the former Radio Doctor.

Whitehouse and politicians like Julian Critchley, Tory M.P. for Aldershot, see their case for a thoroughgoing Broadcasting Council vindicated by the Governors' admission of fallibility.

For it is bias and bad taste that they consider the most urgent problems. A complaint from the London Port Employers that they were actually misrepresented on the "Ports in Peril" programme could, for instance, be reviewed by the commission.

But a complaint from the High Master of St. Paul's that "A Test for Life" was "rigged" or a complaint from Mrs. Whitehouse that the B.B.C. is run by revolutionaries and authoritarians would not be considered.

Mrs. Whitehouse described

the commission last week as "simply a gesture." See added: "The B.B.C. has acknowledged that there is considerable public disquiet, but it has not gone nearly far enough."

Mr. Critchley has plans afoot for strengthening the case for a Broadcasting Council—a body that would include a proportion of party political nominations. Such a scheme already has the backing of the Conservative Broadcasting Committee in the House of Commons, and later this month Mr. Critchley is to canvass the 192 Committee, the powerful group of Tory backbenchers.

It would then be up to Mr. Chris Chataway, Minister for Posts and Telecommunications. "If I can get the support of the 22 Committee," says Mr. Critchley, "we really will have a pistol to put to Chris's head."

As an experienced broadcaster himself, Mr. Chataway has yet to show himself eager to shackle the B.B.C. with a Broadcasting Council. It is doubtful, in any event, that legislation would precede the deliberations of a new Royal Commission on broadcasting, a body that Mr. Chataway is likely to establish next spring to review the future of broadcasting before a new charter is granted to the B.B.C. in 1976.

The last such report, the Pilkington Commission of the early 'sixties, holds out little hope for Mr. Critchley, Mrs. Whitehouse and their allies. It heard numerous appeals for a Broadcasting Council, and rejected them all.

# Army is ready for Protestant backlash

By IVAN ROWAN in Belfast

IT was a quiet night for Belfast. Three shootings, two hurt, one bang. The streets were cool after rain and locked up with light-weight barricades which now line off the whole city after dark. Like squares on graph paper; no entrances, all dead ends.

A 60-year-old Protestant vigilante stood by his red lantern. "I haven't got a gun. I couldn't get hold of one. But if I could I'd use it."

Forty men in his street helped man the barriers, a wooden plank with barbed wire trailing under it like a fishing net. From 2 p.m. to 7 a.m. in two-hour shifts. They carried torches, whistles, sticks. These were middle-aged. "You wouldn't have got men like these to do this a year ago," said my escort. They'd have said leave it to the Army—or the police."

All the vigilantes can do is

hinder terrorists' nightfall getaway; as they admitted to me they have no defence against armed attack, although some have legally held shotguns at home. This is what makes their emergence one of the most terrifying developments in Ulster's two year long crisis of bomb and bullet; not the new Protestant street barriers but the new Protestant mind barriers.

They mean that the average Protestant worker and family man is rapidly losing confidence in the Army, the police and his political leaders, the message Ulster's Premier Mr. Chatterfield was giving when he got only 60-40 backing of Friday's meeting of his Unionist party council.

The Protestant backlash has now been on everyone's lips for the past six months. Is it now at hand like a late monsoon? If so, what form will it take? There is now an ugly possibility that Ulster's communal strife will follow the pattern of Orad and Aiziers. First, terror; then, counter-terror.

I heard one Loyalist extremist talk guardedly of measures against "those people who are responsible for what has happened." He referred to Catholic businessmen—there was a list lying on his desk—who when history came to be written would have "a grave charge against them for what has happened."

Checking arms smuggling, or the Loyalist threat the real reason behind the sending of three more Army battalions to Ulster? The extra 1,700 troops could help prevent obstacles on 160 unapproved roads from being dismantled by local farmers or Loyalists, but it would probably take a division to wipe out the arms traffic along the 300 mile border with the South.

Border duties were given as one main reason for the reinforcements, although the Army would not at first say where they would be stationed.

But I can report this: The Army is ready for an armed confrontation with the Loyalists and in a number of places, repeatedly told Stormont that it is ready. It even sees advantages in it; the sequel to such a clash would certainly be arms searches in Protestant areas and possibly the revocation of Protestant gun licences. This could have the effect of easing hostility against the Army in Catholic areas and thus lessen support for the I.R.A. gunmen.

Barriers a night of the long knives within the divided I.R.A. itself, which in certain circumstances could lead to one of the rival factions putting out peace feelers, there is clearly no quick end to sight to Ulster's violence.

The danger of a backlash is the key to whether it is going to

escalate another rung in the near future, I asked John McKeague, probably Belfast's best known Loyalist hardliner whether he thought the latest Army move was connected with the fear of the backlash. He said: "Possibly. But I hope the politicians are not playing with bumsos lives."

McKeague, 41—Shaakill district leader in the Ulster Defence Association—"I have been sentenced to death by the I.R.A."—was heavily involved in the August 1969 fighting between Loyalists and Catholics in Belfast. He told me: "I gave the order to shoot if they came across the road and we did shoot. And there were more shot than were ever counted."

He said: "There would be no such thing as a terror in the Protestant backlash. I gave the order to shoot if they came across the road and we did shoot. And there were more shot than were ever counted."

He said: "There would be no such thing as a terror in the Protestant backlash. I gave the order to shoot if they came across the road and we did shoot. And there were more shot than were ever counted."

In what way exactly would the terror hit back at them? "It's not 2000 to be something spectacular. Something very simple. It would involve Catholic shotguns, the Falls, Ardoyne, Short Strand, Markets. And it would be successful. It would be going in to clear these areas of the cause of what's happened."

How good was Loyalist intelligence about the names and whereabouts of I.R.A. men. "It's not long since Paddy Kennedy—Stormont Republican M.P. who fled to the South after holding a Belfast press conference with I.R.A. leader Joe Cahill—was in Belfast. We knew exactly what bar he was in and how he crossed the border. There is no use in making a martyr of him. He's doing more damage to his cause alive."

But wasn't there a danger that if the Loyalists took matters into their own hands they would have a shooting match with the Army? "There have been orders, most Protestant organisations have these to mind, that there must be no confrontation with the Army if possible. There will be a time when possibly this advice will not be adhered to."

It was a fairly quiet night in Belfast. At 1 a.m., as we were talking in McKeague's car parked opposite my hotel to the city centre, an Army patrol arrived, ordered us out and searched us. That wouldn't have happened a year ago either. Despite the rain it felt an ominously dry city; tinder brittle, ready to burn.

# HUNGER ON THE LEFT

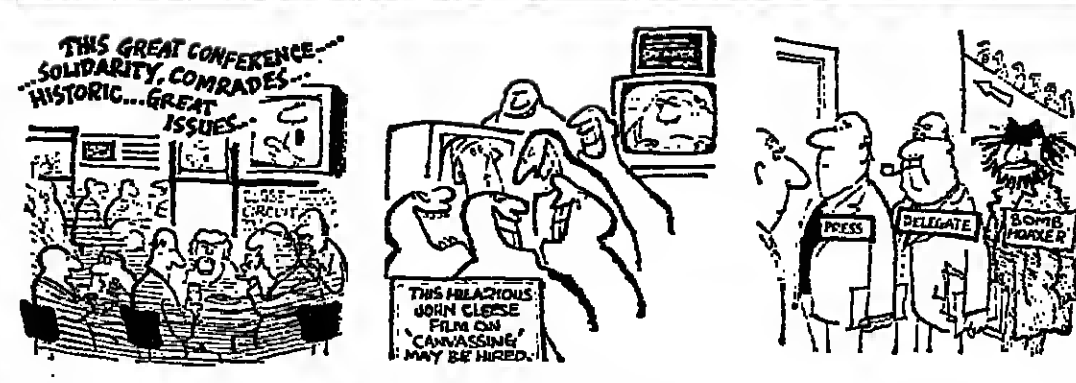
By J. W. M. THOMPSON

AT every Labour conference the detached observer is driven to reflect upon all that is deeply conservative in the British nation. There they sit, row upon row of middle-aged men in their untrendy clothes and their short-back-and-sides haircuts, puffing evenly at their pipes and, it might well be, eternally brooding upon the memory of Keir Hardie. The scene is timeless and unchanging.

As the days dragged by at Brighton last week it became clear, nevertheless, that the Labour party, although it may still look much as it always did when it foregathered by the seaside, is in the throes of a subterranean change.

There was an air of almost contemptuous dismissal of the record of the last Labour Government. One after another, former Cabinet Ministers beat their breasts, confessed their errors and solemnly promised that they would never make the

## Jensen's Conference Notebook



same mistakes again. By the end of the week the affairs of the Wilson Government had been wound up, such few assets as remained had been distributed, and the longest was over.

This conference was a thing far more full-bloodedly Socialist than the Wilson brand of pragmatism had provided. The air rang with demands that the next Labour Government should show itself red in tooth and claw, that it must all be very different next time.

And, of course, behind all this was the reality of the new balance of power in the party, with the Left, represented by Mr. Hugh Scanlon and Mr. Jack Jones, at last in a position to call the tune.

The limelight was on the protracted tormenting of Mr. Roy Jenkins by his comrades, coupled with the five-to-one vote against the Common Market, which legitimised that unlovely spectacle. But at the same time the conference was, more quietly, recording its hunger for everything that could be labelled "real Socialism," from huge extension of nationalisation (including all banking and insurance), through some kind of syndicalist banking for workers' control, all the way to such popular policy morsels as the takeover by the State of the public schools.

It can be argued that this is what the Labour party always does in Opposition. As an election and the responsibilities of office grow nearer, so this argument runs, the need to appeal to the centre will become more and more apparent, and moderation will return.

It may be so; but there was much at Brighton to make one distrust this analysis. There seemed to be not merely a change of mood, but a shift in the centre of gravity. And if the Left wing has not taken over the Labour party lock, stock and barrel, it was certainly acting as if it had, and abounding precious little magnanimity in its hour of victory.

One will not easily forget the vividness of Mr. Jenkins when he was egged on by a constituency party to drive a price-war in the market of P.A. Parliament. These miscreants had failed to imitate the somewhat better performed with such amazing ease by Mr. Wilson: they must therefore be bounded out of the party. It is an ugly sort of political logic.

There was much that was ugly or at any rate uninspiring about the conference. The prevailing tone was barbed and sour, and this was set by the platform as much as by the delegates.

Not all the rancour, it should be explained, was directed at the unfortunate Roy Jenkins and others of his moderate stamp. There was plenty to spare for the Tories, who were duly characterised as "fascists," "gangsters" and many other disabbling things. Mr. Wilson himself told us that "anger and fear now dominated the life of the nation; how different from the tranquil belle époque of his administration!"

It was quite a shock, after a long dose of this brew of hostility, to step out into a sun-bathed Brighton and see the delegates dispersing with no visible signs of terror and, indeed, often with every sign of conviviality and good cheer. But this, it seems, is the style of the Labour party under its new management: vitriol by the gal-

loo, and heaven help the comrades who step out of line.

Mr. Jenkins made a good try at sounding a more wholesome note, warning the conferees against the disillusionment and sulky resentment which are the danger of seething over British politics," but he was heard without enthusiasm.

That speech by Mr. Jenkins was the most poignant moment of Brighton. He had been roughly treated to a degree that few politicians of his stature have had to endure, and to watch him sitting on the platform surrounded by fraternal enemies was a gruesome experience. His distress showed too plainly. There were a few romantics who either feared or booed that when he came to speak he might unleash his own resentment, and retaliate with passion.

Mr. Jenkins, however, is not the man to seek a blazing martyrdom while there is still the hope of survival. To his great credit he at least refused to truckle to his audience, or to his colleagues.

What Mr. Jenkins tried to do, in his cool and careful speech, was to show the militant cadres of the deep chasm which divides the pleasures of letting off Left wing steam from the realities and responsibilities of power. But it was the wrong conference for such a speech.

At any conference, of course, there is always something edifying about the way in which a moment of heady glory is given to humble workers, plucked briefly from obscurity to make those speeches which begin, "We in Dorking think that foreign policy is a matter of fundamental importance..." or "My constituency party has given serious consideration to the question of prices and incomes..."

This is, notionally at least, the refreshment of politics from the bottom. There was, sadly, little sign of it at Brighton when most of the vigour seemed to be displayed in the power struggle taking place at the top.

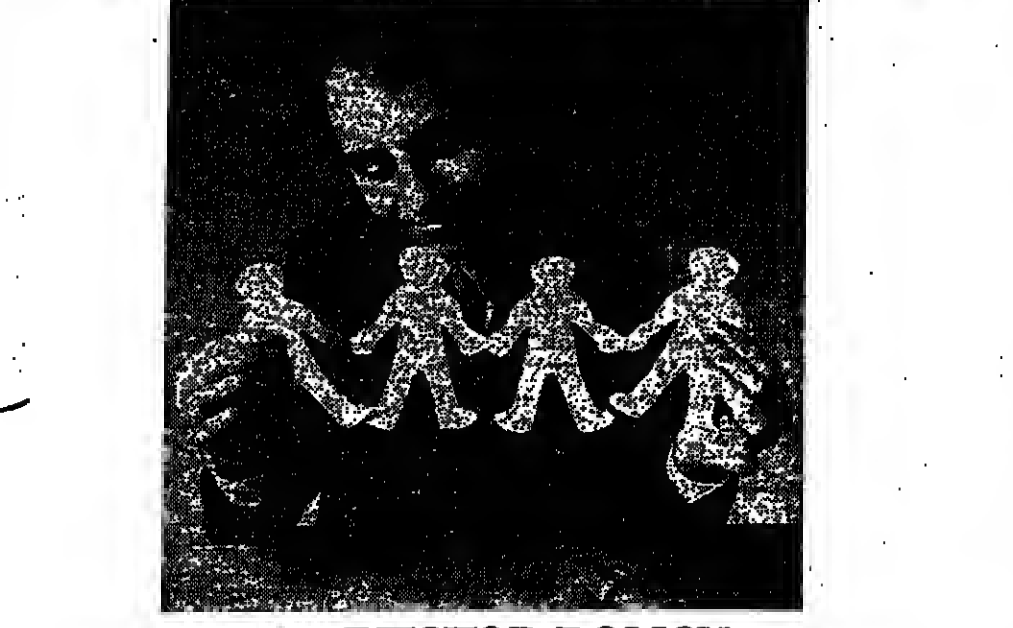
There was only one theme which really lifted the conference up to full excitement and that theme was of course unemployment. This is the real gut issue in Labour politics at this moment, far more than the Common Market or whether Mr. Jenkins will manage to keep both his place as deputy leader and his integrity, or neither, or if only one of them, which one?

Mr. Wedgwood Benn, whose love of a treed is something marvellous to behold, seized on this in a breathless mis-mash of a speech, which linked high unemployment with some incantatory words about "unleashing" the people to control technology. He also achieved an emotional moment by introducing a band of shop-stewards from the Upper Clyde. (Many of them, presumably, would never be allowed as delegates unless they first swore their Communist allegiance.)

I think that Mr. Heath and his colleagues might have been chilled to the marrow if they could have experienced the rage and hatred which were directed at them because of unemployment.

At least there was something healthy in that eruption of feeling from the solid men in their unfashionable suits, which is more than can be said about the batchet work and interminable bickerings which occupied their political betters for most of an ill-tempered week.

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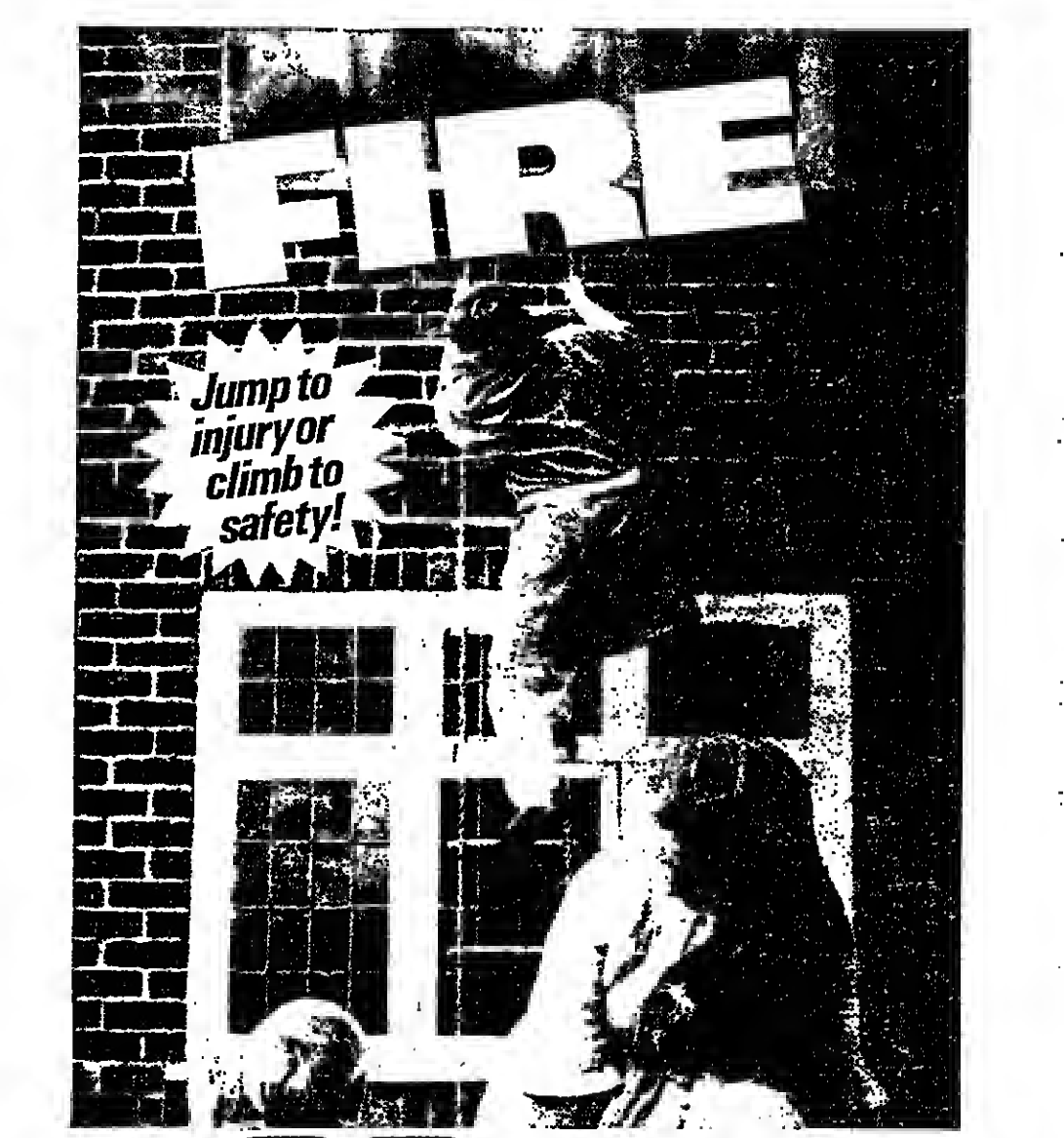
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AFTER THE CONFERENCE

# Will Labour's new economic policy work?

A new Labour Party statement on economic strategy, "Economic strategy, growth and unemployment", issued to the Brighton press seems to have had very little notice. This may be because it is focused on the much more attractive spectacle of the Labour Party's election campaign. It is a pity that the Labour Party's economic strategy is not more widely known, for it is a statement of the Labour Party's economic strategy, not a statement of the Labour Party's election campaign.

BY PATRICK HUTBER

It is members expected to be said on this after very Conference next. It is worth looking at the statement to see what has happened to Labour's economic strategy. The statement is a statement of the Labour Party's economic strategy, not a statement of the Labour Party's election campaign. It is a statement of the Labour Party's economic strategy, not a statement of the Labour Party's election campaign.

inflation. What can one say to that except "Oh yeah". I am more concerned to discern the shape of a basic economic strategy. The document pledges itself to bring down the level of unemployment to the absolute minimum required for job changing and retraining then to allow the economy to expand at the pace necessary to keep it down to this level. It recognises that this could be much more difficult than it used to be. "It now appears that with any given level of total output in the economy we must expect a very much higher level of unemployment than previous experience would have led us to expect."

a tragic waste. But you know it's not as easy as that. First because in real life nothing is painless, nothing is costless. Devaluation carries real costs. As the past four years have shown, and these costs can be painful at home. Moreover, if the Labour party were to come to power pledged to fast-out expansion plus devaluation whenever necessary, this is the surest recipe for a run on the pound, before, during and after the election. Runs on the pound aren't painless either. Truly they are leading the dice against themselves. I don't want them to do that, because it means leading the dice against Britain too. There is a second point about this demand strategy. I fear the immemorial socialist prejudice against profit in any shape or form is taking over again. The Tories are castigated for "encouraging firms in the private sector to boost their profit margins" besides "elevating selfishness and greed to the status of a principle." Mr. Wilson I've got news for you. You won't get a high level of demand, you won't get investment up unless you rebuild profit margins first. We've heard about the contradictions of capitalism. Can it be that socialism has its contradictions too? There is also a paragraph which is severe about an economic system "geared to generate wants and to encourage values and attitudes which enhance private acquisition". Well yes. But how do you get demand up, how do you get people buying cars and colour television and thus creating full employment if you stop the wicked advertising men creating wants? Is this another contradiction? The policy on inflation boils down to one splendid sentence "It should not prove impossible to work out with the unions some kind of permanent long-term policy to contain inflation" provided we have growth and socialism. A little vague for a prospectus don't you think? After all, it did prove impossible last time. There is no space to discuss other sections of the document. There is an interesting suggestion for a variable regional employment premium (which in effect would be a tax on congestion) and a duty suggestion for making grants to firms to enter development areas only in return for a State equity stake. How many firms would it attract? But in brief, Labour has not got an economic strategy yet. This document is much more a reaction against the frustration of the last Government than a blueprint for the future.

## This is what the oil states will demand

mother oil crisis is timing this winter. The Organisation for Petroleum Exporting States, whose members are the Arab states plus Venezuela, Nigeria and Iraq, are demanding a 5% increase in the price of oil. This is a demand for a 5% increase in the price of oil. This is a demand for a 5% increase in the price of oil.

This will apply only to the Arab states (bar Algeria) and Iran, because Venezuela and Indonesia have already made their own arrangements, and Nigeria has set its sights on an immediate 35% p.p.c. after concluding partnership agreements with one of its smaller operators—the French S.A.F.R.A.P. and Italian A.G.I.P. Libya, whose maverick President Gaddafi has already established quite a name for himself as a scourge of the oil companies is going its own way and demanding a 51 p.p.c. interest, although in the case there is a chance of the companies pulling out of Libya altogether, and Gaddafi knows that he cannot guarantee the support of the other O.P.E.C. producers. The recent distinctly moderate remarks of the O.P.E.C. Minister Issadhin Mabruk, in which he stressed repeatedly that the companies and Libya were indispensable to each other, suggest that the Government may now be hesitating. Regardless of the percentages involved, the emphasis in participation is on control—not money. In itself this is an understandable demand, giving the O.P.E.C. members greater say in such matters as produc-

tion-rates, concession relinquishment, and investment in exploration and the construction of new facilities. In this respect the Arabs, who were originally pressed into giving the companies "phenomenally generous" concession terms, have so far exercised very much less supervision over the companies than the British Government does in the North Sea. The new arrangements will turn the present operating companies into joint ventures, with the producing states paying compensation for a proportion of the assets involved. But it is almost impossible to gauge just how much these assets are worth. An operating company like Aramco in Saudi Arabia (owned by Esso, Standard of California, Texaco and Mobil) sitting on top of a third of the world's proven oil reserves, will obviously value 20 p.p.c. of its concession at a sum which not even the wealthy Saudis could possibly afford. For its part the government will presumably offer an amount based on the depreciated value of Aramco's above ground assets—pipelines, refineries and loading terminals—and the discrepancy between the two figures is likely to be very wide. But however much the O.P.E.C. members eventually increase their stake in local operations, the major companies are unlikely ever to find themselves entirely out of a job at the producing end of the business. This is not so much because of their technical expertise—which the Arabs could easily replace through hiring specialist drilling firms and consultants—but because it is they who have the supplies of risk capital and a grip on the European market. The consumers of petrol and fuel oil might in theory do very well out of this sort of erosion of the companies' present dominant position. As well as gaining control over operations, the Arab and Iranian governments will receive a share of the oil produced, which they can either ask the companies to sell on their behalf or market themselves. In practice, they are likely to opt for a bit of both, and if they start to sell their share in competition with their concessionaires, oil prices are bound to fall. Bearing this in mind one can understand the remark recently that "the British motorist should say prayers for participation every night."

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Income	£14,138,558	£9,227,388
Used capital	2,462,188	887,380
Shareholders' funds	5,854,320	1,172,316
Divs before tax	300,100	450,422

Forecast exceeded  
% final dividend against 5% forecast.

Notes issue  
1st issue of one new Ordinary Stock Unit for every ten shares.

Future prospects  
The Directors expect to exceed the forecast of £950,000 for a year ending 30th June 1972. Subject to unforeseen circumstances the dividend for year ending 30th June 1972 will not be less than 15% on the capital as increased by the notes issue.

# Property Bonds? Unit Trusts? Fixed Interest?

## Now for the first time Hambros offer you the best of all three in a simple new investment

Normally, people wanting security plus a decent rate of growth for their money choose between three types of investment: unit trusts, property bonds, or fixed interest savings such as gilt-edged or a building society. Now for the first time Hambro Life offers one simple investment that gives you the best of all three. It works like this. You put your money

into Hambro Managed Investment Bonds, and a panel of experts take over. They choose the combination of shares, property and fixed interest which they believe will offer the best balance between making money and keeping your investment secure. The Chairman of Hambro Life, Jocelyn Hambro, has appointed four established experts to manage the Fund. They are:



George Fletcher, Chairman of the successful Allied Unit Trust Group. Geoffrey Morley, former Investment manager of the Shell Pension Fund. Peter Hill-Wood, a director of Hambros Bank responsible for the investment department of the Bank and Mark Weinberg, Managing Director, Hambro Life who built up Britain's largest property bond fund.

## Where will your money be invested?

- ### Shares

This part of the Fund will be invested in units of the Allied Unit Trust Group. A founder of the unit trust industry in 1934, the Group has an outstanding end consistent long-term investment record. The Trusts invest in a wide spread of Stock Exchange shares, carefully chosen to give the best combination of capital growth potential and income. The Fund is also free to make direct investments in shares.
- ### Property

This part of the Fund is invested directly in property through the Hambro Property Investment Fund. The Fund's policy is to buy business property in the United Kingdom—first-class office buildings, factories and shops let on long leases to good quality tenants. A leading firm of chartered surveyors, Messrs. Jones, Lang, Wootton, act as independent valuers.
- ### Fixed Interest

Under certain economic conditions, the panel of experts may decide that part of the Fund should be held in fixed interest investments, to give a combination of income and security. Under these circumstances, money will be held on deposit with banks, financial institutions or local authorities, or invested in gilt-edged or other fixed interest securities.
- ### 1. The security of Hambros

Hambro Life is a member of the Hambros Bank Group and thus enjoys the backing of one of the world's leading merchant banks. It is managed by a team, led by Mark Weinberg, with outstanding experience in the field of investment—including building-up one of the largest and most successful life assurance companies in Britain.
- ### 2. Increasing life assurance

Hambro Managed Investment Bonds have built-in life assurance cover which actually increases with the value of your Bonds. This means that the amount payable to your family on your death is always in excess of the actual cash-in value of your Bonds.
- ### 3. Tax advantages

Income accumulated in the Fund is subject to tax at only the reduced life assurance company rate of 37½%. It is not treated as your income for tax purposes, so that you pay no income tax on it. There may be a liability to surtax when you take out the proceeds if you are then a surtax payer, but this amount is calculated on advantageous terms. You are not liable to capital gains tax and do not have the trouble of keeping records. The price of Units is adjusted to allow for the Fund's own prospective liability; currently, it is intended to restrict this deduction to 20% of the capital growth.
- ### 4. How can I watch the value of my Bonds?

The Fund is split into Accumulation Units which are valued weekly. The resulting offered and bid prices are published in the Daily Telegraph, Financial Times and other leading national newspapers. It must be realised that there is no guarantee of capital growth and that Units can go down as well as up. On the basis of experience, however, the Company is confident that Managed Investment Bonds will prove a highly rewarding investment over the longer term.
- ### 5. How do I cash my Bonds?

You can cash in your Bonds at any time, and will receive a cheque within a few days.
- ### 6. What are Hambros Life's charges?

The offered price of Units includes an initial charge of 5% and a rounding-up charge on unit trust principles. In addition, Hambro Life receives an annual charge of 1% of the value of the Fund. This covers the life assurance, as well as the Company's charges.
- ### 7. Annual Report

Every year, you will be sent an Annual Report, giving a full description of all the Fund's investments.
- ### 8. How do I buy Hambro Managed Investment Bonds?

Simply complete the application form and send it in with a cheque for the amount you wish to invest. Your application will be acknowledged within a few days.
- ### Send in your application and cheque before Thursday 14th October to obtain Units allocated at the current offered price of £1.121. After this date Units will be allocated at the price then ruling.

The death benefit is a percentage of the cash-in value of your Bonds, depending on your age at death. Specimen examples are set out alongside the full table appears in the Bond policy.

These benefits come into force only upon acceptance of your application by the Company, which reserves the right to alter the benefit if you are not in good health or for any other reason. Commission of 15% will be paid on the first £10,000 of the value of the Bonds. Thereafter, the commission is 10% of the value of the Bonds. This arrangement is based on local opinion regarding death benefits.

## How you can draw 6% p.a. tax free

If you invest at least £1,000 you can take advantage of the Cash Withdrawal Plan. Twice a year, 3% of your Units will automatically be cashed-in and you will be sent a cheque for the proceeds. This amount is free of income and capital gains tax. For your Bonds to maintain their original value, calculated at the offered price, the capital value of the Fund's investments must grow by 2½% p.a. after allowing for capital gains tax. Provided that the capital growth is greater than this, the value of your Bonds will grow even after you have drawn 6% p.a. in cash. This assumes that the net income is 3½% p.a. \*If you're a surtax payer, you'll be liable for surtax solely on the profit element in the 6%.



## Hambro Managed Investment Bonds

To: Hambro Life Assurance Limited  
6 Little Portland Street, London, W1W 5AG. 01-637 2781

I wish to invest £ (minimum £250) in Hambro Managed Investment Bonds and enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Hambros Bank Limited.

Block CAPITALS PLEASE

Surname: Mr./Mrs./Miss \_\_\_\_\_  
Full First Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_  
Do you already hold any Hambro Life policy? \_\_\_\_\_  
Are you in good health and free from effects of any accident or illness? \_\_\_\_\_ If not, please give or attach details.

Tick here if you wish to draw 6% p.a. in cash—minimum single investment £1,000. (If you leave the box blank, all cash will be accumulated in the Fund for you.) ☐

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

ST PU 2







the week  
in focus

...ing societies cut rates. mortgage rate fell from 8 p.c. and deposit rate p.c. to 4 p.c.

...tion the Labour Party once voted overwhelmingly against the Conservative terms for joining European Community.

...y's economic document price controls and a incomes policy.

...of gold and foreign currencies rose by 288 million against a record of 22,089 million.

...encouraging figures on economy emerged. The showed a sharp rise in the Chancellor's ion of H.P. and credit

...s review of business was more optimistic than months previously. encouraged the purchase and the F.T. Index 9 points on the week 8.

...Secretary of State duty gave warning U.S. rescue operation would collapse if a settlement on reorgan and closure was not

...rn B.S.A. was rescued Barclays Bank plan involved a change of agent and reorgan resulting in 3,000 re-

...ted that the strike in the oil field 118 miles offshore was a major lech in disquiet that the oil produce 30 p.c. of oil needs.

...the Central Electricity Board's orders led their loss of 1200 jobs

...ates Secretary of the John Connolly, called the union co-operation

...ident Nixon's Phase economic plan which the incomes policy to current wage and

...ene comes to an end. plans for "participat- the oil companies" as in the Middle East

...ealed. O.P.E.C. wants with a minimum 20 p.c. operation.

...t trade was expected r from the Soviet r of British diplomats

...esmen as a reprisal ain's action against ses.

Martin Ford's market bow

THE current flood of new issues in the Foothills Belt of Alberta shows no sign of abating. Coming to market in the next week or so is Martin Ford, the women's separates and clothes chain. Ford has over 30 shops in London and the Home Counties and has been pushing its profits up steadily in the last few years.

Turnover of £1.4 million in 1968 had risen to £2 million in 1970 with improving margins doubling pre-tax profits to £404,000 over the same period. Profits for 1971 are expected to be some 50 p.c. higher.

WATCHING BRIEF

The company is looking for fresh funds to expand its range of shops. The offer for sale is likely to be for around 5-7 million Ordinary 10p shares.

Chieftain hopes

IN the early excitement over the B.P. major oil field in the North Sea, the smaller companies working in the area have been overlooked, notably Chieftain Development and Hamilton Brothers.

Now oil exploration is speculative, as speculative as looking for nickel, and we know what has happened to the Aussie mineral boom. But it is worth spelling out the consequences for these two companies are right next door to the B.P. discovery. The nearest is Chieftain, a Canadian group which already has a prize in its locker in the

Varney looks a boy

THE housebuilding sector of the market has had a big rise this year but there are still buying opportunities and the occasional bargain such as Varney (Holdings).

This residential estate developer raised its profits last year from £105,000 to £196,000 and the chairman recently told shareholders that the group's future outlook is better than it has been for some time.

Liverpool news

NEWSPAPER shares are not the most enticing of investments these days. But in Liverpool Daily Post & Echo there seems plenty to go for.

Speculation of the week

Halma in Cannon Street deal?

DEALERS in the shares of Halma Investments have observed some interesting buying recently and it seems that the shares are destined for more ambitious days.

About 18 p.c. of Halma's equity is held by Cannon Street Investments, one of Slater Walker's satellites.

More pay

OUR man from the Pru is very pleased with the Derek Crouch issue. The Prudential Assurance are long-standing shareholders in the company and are supplying a large chunk of the 1.85 million shares that are offered for sale.

They paid a little over 50p a share in the late Fifties for them. The shares are being floated at 80p.

More pay

THIS is a very reasonable valuation giving a p/e of 11.5 times on the forecast profits of £1.1 million pre-tax with a 5 p.c. dividend yield. Hill Samuel's problem in pitching a price was that there is no other company quite like Crouch. No company that is, which is exclusively earth-moving, or so large in that field. Crouch has enough work to last fifteen years. (The P.C.B. has the right to cancel its contracts, though it's extremely unlikely to do so) and must be first favourite for extra work at this Radcliffe new field.

More pay

interim report from Brown Bayley Steels took 11p off the 88p the shares stood at at the beginning of the week.

	Change	Price
Barclays Bank	26	586
Cavenham	25	144
De Beers Ltd.	21	198
E.M.I.	18	157
Griffin Wainhouse	27	274
Moviem J.	50	144
Rover	28	107
U.D.I.	19	220
UP		
Brown Bayley Steels	11	57
Poecilid	100	550
Standard Tyre	18	182

More pay

Two factors instilled new life into the equity market last week. The figures for the hire-purchase business in August showed a sharp upturn and pushed the hire-purchase sector up, but also gave confidence to the whole market.

The 7.8 point rise on Tuesday was the biggest one day gain in eight weeks. Then the C.B.I. industrial survey suggested that a real improvement in industrial activity is in prospect.

More pay

This led to considerable buying interest which helped the F.T. Ordinary index up 10.2 points on the day, and 13.9 points to 420.8 on the week.

More pay

The boom in gilts was largely responsible for the record stock exchange turnover in September. But the market was temporarily unsettled in the middle of the week when the ban on purchases by non-residents of sterling territories was announced.

Wall St was firm in anticipation of what President Nixon would have to say about phase two of his economic plan. But disappointment after a reaction. The Dow Jones closed at 830.81, down 0.07 on the week.

	High	Low	Comments
327			Firm market
56			Bovril dry int. sale
175			Diamond price up
124			Prelim. rpts.
101			Int. rpt. due soon
32			1st 1/2 figs.
55			Uld. Bids. Mcta. bid
139			H.P. business optn.
45			Int. report
500			Selling
110			Merger breakdown

	1971	1970	1969
624	327	327	327
144	56	56	56
258	175	175	175
18	124	124	124
297	101	101	101
145	32	32	32
107	55	55	55
229	139	139	139

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# Good news for Building Society investors...

If you have £1000 or more in a Building Society (or any fixed interest investment, come to that), we have good news for you. Please complete and return the coupon, and we will send you full details—without cost or obligation.

Please send me, without cost or obligation, details of the "Good News" as it affects me.

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

Day Tel. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Amount Currently Invested £ \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ % p.a.

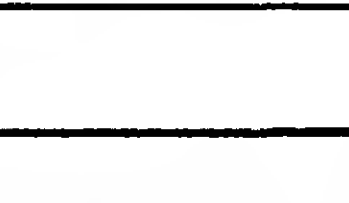
Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Wife's Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

U.K. Gross Income \_\_\_\_\_ Top Rate of Surtax \_\_\_\_\_

Bevington Lowndes Limited, 8, West Halkin Street, Belgrave, London S.W.1. Tel: 01-235 8000 (20 lines, 24 hour service). In the North: 25, Cross Street, Manchester 2. Tel: 061-834 0326.

## Bevington Lowndes

MORE PAY



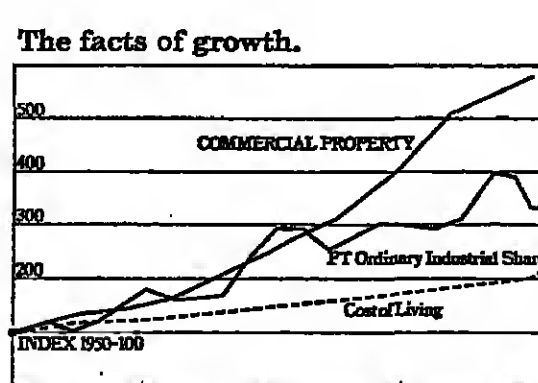
One's a left-winger and the other's a moderate.

# The Merchant Investors Property Bond is backed by United Dominions Trust. Should your investment decisions be influenced by this?

The Merchant Investors Property Bond was launched last year by Old Broad Street Securities—the merchant banking arm of United Dominions Trust.

The entry by this £450 million Finance Group provoked a more-than-usual stir of interest from knowledgeable investment critics.

It was true, of course, that property bonds had already established for themselves an undeniable glamour, with their high quoted growth rates and the good performance of commercial property in the past.



derived from it. (At the same time, your Bond gives you a life assurance benefit.) And that, in effect, is all there is to it. You're involved in no effort beyond sitting back and watching the Fund do the work for you.

How to cash in. You may cash your Bond in whole or in part, at any time (minimum £50). You will receive the full value of your units at the price of the next monthly valuation. There are no deductions or penalties of any kind made from this sum. The Company reserves the right, in very exceptional circumstances, and only when the Actuary considers it necessary, to defer cashing-in for, at maximum, 6 months.

But the entry of UDT into this arena indicated that the biggest Finance Group in Britain was determined to build a new and important opportunity for investors. At the same time, it was clear that this determination was accompanied by a staunch conviction that investors' interests should be scrupulously safeguarded.

Going on past experience, well-selected and expertly managed property should continue to show good capital growth. Property values can, of course, go down as well as up. But there's no reason to suppose that commercial property should do less well in the next decade or so than it has in the last 20 years.

Management Charges. The Insurance Company makes an initial charge of 5% of the premium you pay. The remaining 95% is used to purchase your allocation of units at the current price. In addition, each year the Company makes a charge of 1% of the value of the Fund.

With this kind of backing, it is perhaps not surprising that the Merchant Investors Property Bond has steadily attracted investment to the tune, now, of around £2½ million, but another major factor in its success has been the exclusive appointment as Property Managers of Richard Ellis & Son—one of the most respected names in the whole country.

Withdrawal Plan  
Each year you can withdraw up to 7% of the value of your Bond completely free of Income Tax, provided your investment is over £1,000.

These two items are the only management charges made by the Company and they also cover the cost of providing the life assurance benefit.

So the Merchant Investors offer you the dynamism of a young enterprise, the security of the biggest finance group in Britain, and the potential of exciting growth based on the soundest advice available.

The Merchant Investors Property Bond: how it works. When you buy your Bond your investment is paid into the Property Fund along with that of your fellow Merchant Investors. Your Bond will tell you the number of units in the Fund allocated to you. From then on, you share in any appreciation of the value of the property bought, and the rental income

How to become a Merchant Investor. You will find an application form below. Send this with your cheque (minimum £100, no maximum) and, on acceptance, you will receive a Bond. This will show you the number of Units of the Property Fund allocated to you. It will also tell you about your life assurance benefit.

Dividends this week

- MONDAY—Empire Stores (Bradford) (Int.), Glaxo Group, Shipping Industrial Holdings (Int.).
- TUESDAY—Sabbcock & Wilcox (Int.), Consolidated Gold Fields, De Vere Hotels (Int.), Grattan Warehouses (Int.), Lefney Products (Int.), Marks & Spencer (Int.), Ocean Steam Ship (Int.).
- WEDNESDAY—Austin Reed Group (Int.), Orion Insurance (Int.).
- THURSDAY—British Home Stores (Int.), Matthews Wrightson Holdings (Int.), Wigham Richardson (Int.).
- FRIDAY—Rothergill & Harvey (Int.).

Tin: Old Broad Street Securities Assurance Ltd, 30 King St, London, EC4V 8DT Tel: 01-600 5191, 01-606 7281

I wish to invest £ \_\_\_\_\_ in Merchant Investors Property Bonds (any amount from £100) and I enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Old Broad Street Securities Assurance Limited.

Surname (Mr./Mrs./Miss) \_\_\_\_\_

Forenames \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Are you in good health and free from effects of previous illness or accidents? Yes/No. If no, please give details.

Tick here for Automatic Withdrawal Plan (minimum single investment—£1,000) ☐

Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of units allocated at the current price of 105 Sp. This offer applies to proposals accepted prior to Tuesday November 3rd, 1971.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Tick here if you would like more information on: the lump sum plan ☐ our monthly savings plan ☐

This advertisement is based on current law and Inland Revenue practice. No medical evidence will be required in normal cases but the Life cover comes into force only upon acceptance by the Company.

## Merchant Investors Property Bonds



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## earns good, safe interest in a Lombard North Central Deposit Account

A Bank Deposit Account with Lombard North Central provides a good rate of interest, with complete safety for your capital—leading to financial peace of mind.

**6%** Deposits at 6 months' notice of withdrawal can earn 6% interest per annum, but you can withdraw up to £100 on demand during each calendar year. Interest is paid half-yearly without deduction of tax.

**TIME DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS**—Deposits of £5,000 and over can earn higher rates of interest for fixed periods. Details are available on request.

Lombard North Central is a member of the National Westminster Bank Group whose Capital and Reserves exceed £329,000,000.

Opening an Account is simplicity itself, so write now to the General Manager for further details and a copy of Deposit Account Booklet No. 149

**Lombard North Central Limited**

Head Office: LOMBARD HOUSE, CURZON ST., LONDON, W1A 1EL.  
Tel: 01-499 4111

City Office: 31 LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.3.  
Tel: 01-623 4111

Branches throughout Great Britain

# 6%

**Income Tax FREE**

**per annum**

£1,000, or more, invested in the M & G Property Fund returns 6% income tax free—through M & G's withdrawal plan. If you are a surtax payer you will be liable to surtax—but only on the element in the 6%.

You will not receive any unsolicited calls as a result of this enquiry.

To: M & G Group, Lee House, London Wall, London, EC2Y5AQ.

Please send me a booklet on the M & G Property Fund

Lump sum investment from £100 (tax free withdrawal option for investments over £1,000).

Regular monthly investment from £5 a month.

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I bought a "dream bungalow" last year and for the first six months was blissfully happy until dry rot began to appear and spread at an alarming rate. I have approached the former owner and asked him to share the cost of making good the damage but he says that I should have been more careful when I inspected the property. Surely he has a moral obligation to foot a part of the bill?

The law's warning is clear: Let the buyer beware! It was your responsibility to seek out all defects for yourself and to negotiate a reduction in the purchase price before signing any agreement. Once this has been done you have no legal remedy even if the house collapses within six months.

I AM due to collect my post-war credits in January 1972, but I find that while I have the certificates of credit for years 1941/42, 1942/43 and 1944/45 I have none for 1943/44. As I was fully employed for the year in question should I now make application to the Inspector for the missing certificate?

When the pay-as-you-earn system of tax collection was introduced, it became necessary to provide for legislation to avoid duplication of payment both under that scheme and by the old direct assessment. This was effected by the Income Tax (Employments) Act 1943 which provided for the cancellation of all tax in charge by direct assessment Schedule "E", and Section 3 (5) of the Act decreed that the amount so cancelled should be set against the P.A.Y.E. tax for that year. Thus, no post-war credit is due for 1943/44.

THE White Paper on pensions is going to mean an upturn in business for the life companies who sell pension policies. Can you tell me which will benefit most?

The White Paper has been joyfully received by the life companies and the sector has already seen a rise. But the next three years are going to mean a lot of work and profitable business. Legal and General are the market leaders and are fully geared up to meet the new opportunities presented. The shares stand at 348p with a yield of 2.5 p.c. Equity and Law, at 314p and a yield of 1.7 p.c. or Sun Life at 179p with a yield of 1.6 p.c. are two alternatives that should be helped considerably.

WE no longer need the top floor of our large house and would like to let it out as an unfurnished flat to a couple. We know who would share our kitchen and bathroom. Friends warn us that it is virtually impossible to get possession of unfurnished flats and that if the couple prove unsuitable we may be forced to live with them for the rest of our days. Are we safe to let?

Yes. The Rent Acts do not apply even if the property is unfurnished provided the landlord and the tenant share the same kitchen and you will be able to obtain possession quite quickly. But if you share the bathroom or have separate kitchens your tenant is protected and can remain in your house against your will.

BY my will, I have instructed my executors to set aside £5,000 to purchase an annuity for my elderly sister. I now learn that if this is done, my sister will be liable for tax on 100 p.c. of the annuity, whereas if she had purchased it with her own money, only about 50 p.c. would be chargeable, but no one can tell me the reason for this.

It was provided in Section 27 of the Finance Act 1958 (now Taxes Act 1970 Section 230) that where a person uses his own funds to purchase an annuity, only the income element of the total sum payable will be chargeable to tax, and the "capital element" will be exempt. The letter is not a fixed percentage, but is dependent on the age of the annuitant at the time the contract is taken out with the assurance company. If, however, under a direction in a will, the executors themselves purchase the annuity, it cannot be said that the annuitant used his own funds, and the whole amount will be assessable.

You can correct the position by providing in a codicil for the annuitment of the original clause in the will, and awarding to him, a bequest of £5,000, which, in due course, your sister could use for the same purpose. Alternatively, following an old decision in *Stokes v. Cheek*, it would seem that the beneficiary would have the right to require the executors to hand her the £5,000 which she could then use to buy the annuity, as it is thought that such a procedure would meet the Revenue condition of "use of own funds".

FOR three years, up to April 1970, I was allowed wear and tear allowance on a car which cost £290 in March, 1967. As it proved too small for all my traveller's samples, it was replaced in May 1970 by a larger car costing £1,200. When my expenses claim was dealt with by the Inspector the refund due to me (£75) was reduced to allow for a "balancing charge of £60 on old car." . . . How would this arise?

Ignoring the "private use" fraction agreed with the Inspector as this is not mentioned, it would seem that the charge could be arrived at as follows:

Cost April, 1967	£ 900
Writing down allowance, 25 p.c. . . . .	225
Written down value at April, 1968 . . . . .	675
W.D.A. 25 p.c. . . . .	169
W.D.V. April, 1969 . . . . .	506
W.D.A. 25 p.c. . . . .	127
W.D.V. at April, 1970 . . . . .	379
Assumed market value at date of disposal . . . . .	475
Excess over W.D.V. = balancing charge . . . . .	96

There is, however, no need for

AS PART of our service The Sunday Telegraph this week presents an extended version of readers queries. Letters to our free advisory service on tax and legal matters should be addressed to our tax and legal correspondents respectively.

# Nightmare of a dream bungalow

your repayment to be restricted, since Section 40 (1) of the Capital Allowances Act 1968 gives you the right to elect for the balancing charge to be regarded as a deduction from the cost of the replacement car. It will be effectively reduced to the total of the writing down allowance on the replacement car.

MY mother, who lives in the country, supplements her pension by keeping a few chickens. Last weekend a neighbour's dog went berserk and killed half of her stock. The neighbours say that as every dog is allowed one bite they are not liable for the cost of the chickens because their animal was previously well-behaved. Are they correct?

No. Under the Dogs Act the owner of the dog is liable if he injures cattle or poultry even though the dog was well-behaved previously and even though the owner was not guilty of neglect.

IN 1968, I bought a luxury caravan as a holiday home for £200. On my daughter's marriage last year, I gave her an option to purchase for £500 which she duly exercised. The Inspector advises me that no less is allowable and capital

gains tax is payable "by reference to a true market value of £1,200," but a bank official tells me that he thinks that, as this is a "gift in consideration of marriage less than £5,000," it is not assessable. Who is correct?

It is clear that your bank is confusing estate duty with capital gains tax. It is correct that a gift without any money consideration on marriage, is exempt for estate duty purposes up to £5,000, but this has no relevance whatever for capital gains tax. But this was not a gift, it was a disposal to a "connected person" and therefore not a bargain at arms length, and the consideration paid has to be ignored and true market value substituted. Any gains tax assessment must thus proceed on these lines, as the Inspector says (Schedule 7/17/2 Finance Act 1965).

THE lease of my house came to an end last year but my landlord verbally promised that I could remain for another ten years. Taking him at his word I set about improving the property and have put in a new bathroom and replaced the sitting room. I was astounded last week when my landlord told me that he had changed his mind and that I would have to leave next

month. Apparently, as there is nothing in writing, the Courts cannot enforce his promise. Is this correct?

Not in your case. Normally the Courts require some written evidence of an agreement concerning property but where one party can show that he has incurred considerable expense as a result of such an agreement the Courts will hold the landlord to his word.

THROUGH "negligence" I have had to pay £7,000 back duty and interest, plus a "penalty" of £100. The accountants' charges for preparing accounts for the previous 12 years were £275, and this was duly charged up in my profit and loss account for the year to March 31, 1971. The Inspector has allowed the normal accounts charge of £65, but he has disallowed the special charges for the earlier years. Can I pursue this further?

In my view, it would be not only a waste of time, but also most inadvisable, since reopening the Inspector's file might well cause him to reconsider the penalties, which could be as high as £800—12 years at £50 each year.

It was stated by the Board of

Inland Revenue as long ago as 1926 that such outlay could not be regarded as admissible expenditure in accounts, and judicial support for this view was seen in the decision in *Allen v. Farquharson*, where disbursements to solicitors and counsel for an appeal hearing by the Special Commissioners, were disallowed, and Mr. Justice Finlay said, *inter alia*, "It is impossible to say that this was expenditure which was incurred for the purpose of earning the profits."

I SOLD a valuable site in the town centre to a supermarket for £16,000 on October 1, 1970. It was agreed in the contract of sale that £6,500 was the market value of the land at that date, and the remaining £9,500 was the development value. I had already obtained a valuer's estimate of current use value at Budget Day 1965 in the sum of £5,000 and I had expected to pay capital gains tax on the difference of £1,500, but I am dismayed to learn from the Inspector that the charge will be on £11,000. I understand that the betterment levy had been cancelled. Is this not so?

Yes, the levy was abolished as from July 20, 1970, but any attempt at escape from the

development element in a capital gains assessment was frustrated by Section 55 of the 1971 Finance Act which restores that factor which had previously been disregarded in assessments before July, 1970.

Since a sale subsequent to July 20, 1970, in which development value was a factor, could no longer be a "changeable event" for a then non-existent betterment levy, it would seem to be only equitable that any assessment for capital gains tax should now take into consideration the whole of the proceeds. However, as some slight compensation will be allowed to deduct the market value of the land, and not just its current use value, as at April 6, 1965, in computing your liability, this will probably mean that the charge will be on less than the £11,000 figure which the Inspector has suggested.

MY son wanted to surprise his father with a "super" birthday present and queued all night outside a local shop offering a complete set of fishing rods and tackle for 50p. When the door was opened the shopkeeper blandly informed him that the bargain had already been "disposed" of. My son came home empty-handed and furious at this monstrous behaviour on the part of "shop-mick-stagers." What are his legal remedies?

He has none. At law shopkeepers are free to withdraw goods from their window on shelves at any time before sale. This is because, from a legal standpoint, it is the shopper who offers to buy and vice versa. The shopkeeper is free to accept or reject this offer as he pleases.

While every effort is made to ensure accuracy THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH cannot accept legal responsibility for the answers given.

# Steady growth

## That's what Schroder General Fund is designed to offer you in the long term



If you have money to invest today, the vital question is how to beat inflation. Schroder General Fund aims to help you do this by achieving a steady rate of growth for your money in the stock market over the long term.

Schroder Wagg do not make rash promises—stock markets can fall as well as rise. Over the years, however, Schroder Wagg have achieved an outstanding record of investment performance for their many clients.

Schroder Wagg are leading Merchant Bankers. As one of the largest Merchant Banks in Britain, Schroder Wagg normally deal with companies rather than individuals. They manage hundreds of millions of pounds for many of Britain's biggest companies and institutions, and over the years have gained a high reputation for their skill in stock-market investment.

**Well-balanced investment.** When you buy Schroder General Fund units your money goes into a large pool which is then spread across a wide range of shares. In this way, even modest investors are able to achieve a well-balanced investment.

Money is invested mainly in large companies of proven management. Schroder Wagg aim to choose companies which they have studied carefully, and whose prospects they consider they can reliably forecast.

Further afield, Schroder Wagg's knowledge of overseas stock market investment puts them in a good position to invest part of the portfolio in the United States and other economies.

**Some facts and figures.** To invest in the Schroder General Fund, which is an authorised unit trust, you will have to buy at least 500 units, which cost about £319. (Last Wednesday the offer prices of Schroder General Fund Income Units and Accumulation Units were 63.8p and 66p respectively and the estimated gross yield was 2.31%.) The initial charge on your capital is 2½% which is reduced to 1% if you buy units to the value of £1,000 or more, and is waived altogether for subscriptions of £20,000 upwards. The annual charge is 1% of the value of the Fund. You can, of course, buy more than 500 units and once you've joined, you can add units, too or more at a time. There are two kinds of units in the Fund—Income Units which have their income distributed half-yearly; and Accumulation Units where the income is reinvested.

You can also invest in a Schroder Equity Bond, a single premium policy, or a Schroder Equity Savings Plan, a monthly premium policy. Both these policies are linked to this Fund.

## Schroder General Fund

Application for Schroder General Fund Units or for further information

To Unit Trust Department, J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited, 120 Cheapside, London EC4V 6DS

I wish to purchase the following number of units at the price ruling next Wednesday.

INCOME

ACCUMULATION (minimum initial subscription 500 units).

Managers: J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited, merchant bankers. Trustees: Lloyds Bank Limited.

Subscription days when units can be bought from or repurchased by the Managers are on Wednesday of each week.

I/We declare that I am/we are 18 years of age or over and that I am/we are not resident outside the Scheduled Territories and that I am/we are not acquiring these units as the nominee of any person(s) outside these territories.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Do NOT send any money until you receive a contract note showing the exact amount due.

Forename(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Surname (Mr. Mrs. Miss) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

For full details about Schroder General Fund, Schroder Equity Bond or Schroder Equity Savings Plan, ring Mrs. P. Magree at 01-588 4000, or enter name and address only on this coupon and tick the relevant boxes below:

☐ Please send me the brochure about Schroder General Fund ☐ Please also send me the brochure about Schroder Equity Bond ☐ Please also send me the brochure about Schroder Equity Savings Plan

## GREAVES Sustained Expansion

In his statement on the fifth Accounts as a Public Company, submitted to the annual general meeting held on 7th October, 1971, Mr. E. I. Wheatley (Chairman and Managing Director) said:

- \* Our new record profits: this year have again been achieved after very high interest charges.
- \* A final dividend of 35% is proposed making 55% for the year. (50% last year.)
- \* Our profits in previous years have been earned substantially from the building and sale of houses but in the year under review an increased proportion of profit has arisen from commercial and industrial developments and from plant hire.
- \* It is our intention to expand both sections and I consider that this balance of activities will both lead to greater stabilisation of Group business and provide the best opportunities for future growth.
- \* The current financial year has once again started with good results from all our activities and I expect a further increase in profits this year.
- \* Our housing activities are still concentrated in the West Midlands and the Southampton area where demand is excellent, but we shortly hope to commence operating in other areas.

	1971	1970	1969	1968
Turnover	6,212,422	5,755,913	5,487,310	3,983,016
Profit before Tax	608,658	480,633	557,888	427,774
Tax	250,800	198,250	260,500	195,500
Profit after Tax	358,858	282,383	297,388	232,274
Dividends Paid and Proposed, Less Withers	113,837	98,976	89,965	63,852
Retained Profit	245,021	183,407	207,423	168,422

THE GREAVES ORGANISATION LIMITED



# Battle of the suitcases

the past year the British suitcase has become a surprisingly a much ed product. In June, was a hard-fought battle control of S. Noton, an independent manufac-making Crown and r luggage. This was won mehat curious circum-as by Barrow, Hepburn, Sale in the face of a r bid from up and com-pany group Associated opment Holdings.

Barrow, Hepburn and are battling again with — this time over the of W. Wood and Sons, akers of Revolution Lng-probably the best brand in the industry and cer-one of the best managed nes in the industry. Last key to serious rationali-in the industry and is a sutable price.

the past ten years the big-business has changed locally. Cases are the days of suitcases last me and were formidable ctions of wood, metal and. Now suitcases have obsolescence, though "consumer durables" they have become something of a fashion business and don't last like grandfather's trunk. The British market is worth about £15 million a year at retail prices and could become quite a growth one as retail sales generally pick-up.

Suitcases have become very much lighter because of air travel and combined with the increase in use, now often need replacing every four or five years. At the same time the luggage makers have built up a

A.D.H. found itself with a small and somewhat unsatis-factory luggage offshot. Airport, when Eric Gibbons and Michael Carlton reversed their property interests into Midland & East Anglia Investment Trust which has now become A.D.H. They determined to create a viable unit in the luggage business and acquired the Scottish com-pany, Lomond Luggage, in Feb-ruary this year.

Barrow, Hepburn and Gale, which has been completely

A.D.H. counterbid with an 85p a share offer and secured an option to buy 18.5 p.c. of the Noton equity from Cannon Street Investments.

The Noton directors con-tinued to back the B.H.G. bid and the day was finally won when a Noton supplier bought 16,500 shares and accepted the B.H.G. bid, taking a loss in the process.

The Takeover Panel ruled that the supplier was an associate of B.H.G. but decided not to intervene. The acqui-sition of Noton gave B.H.G. a turnover of over £2.5 million in luggage.

The current battle erupted this week when, on Wednesday, A.D.H. announced that it had agreed to sell its luggage interests to W. Wood in exchange for a 40 p.c. stake in the enlarged company. This deal valued Wood at 42p a share.

The same day, B.H.G. announced a 55p a share bid for Wood on condition that the deal with A.D.H. did not go through. The Wood shares reacted by springing to over 60p on Thurs-day.

From A.D.H.'s point of view



ERIC GIBBONS

the Wood deal makes a great deal of sense. There is scope for rationalisation in the enlarged Wood: A.D.H. ends up with at least 40 p.c. of a quoted vehicle and, in the process becomes, a purer animal since it sheds some of its industrial interests which have meant that A.D.H. cannot be rated purely as a property development group. It is a virtual certainty that A.D.H.'s other large industrial interests to fast-enings will be hived off shortly.

The Wood directors have already signed a contract to buy A.D.H.'s luggage interests. Share-holders have now to vote on whether the deal should go through. The Wood directors hold about 33 p.c. of their company's equity. They are keen to stay independent and do not appear

to be committed to support the deal with A.D.H. in its present form. They decided on Thursday to advise shareholders to await developments. A.D.H. is said to have friends with a stake of about 10 p.c. who are likely to back them.

On the other side B.H.G. has a 10 p.c. stake in Wood and argues that Wood will effectively be controlled by A.D.H. if the deal with Gibbons and Carlton goes through. In addition, of course, it contends that its take-over bid puts a very much higher value on Wood.

Both sides can put forward convincing arguments on the in-dustrial logic front. Either deal provides scope for the sort of rationalisation for which the luggage market has been crying out.

Wood shareholders should take their directors' advice and sit tight. There is, after all, the possibility of a third bid from Harris and Sheldon, the other large group in the industry which makes Antler luggage.

What is more likely is that A.D.H. will decide to revise the terms of its deal with Wood, which in turn could prompt a higher bid from Barrow, Hepburn and Gale.

The cautious may wish to cash half of their profit by selling in the market with Wood shares above the bid from B.H.G.

## Your complete investment service—the Fleet Street Letter

● Britain's oldest weekly newsletter, founded in 1958. Packed with positive investment advice. Two buy signals in one issue (Sept. 16, 1971), for Redoor and Diploma Investments, have already brought subscribers profits of 47% and 38%.

● Fast personal answers to subscribers' questions.

● Portfolios reviewed, by experts.

● The only investment letter which also gives inside information on British politics and world affairs—and is read by presidents, prime ministers, diplomats, businessmen, as well as investors, to 86 countries.

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To FLEET STREET LETTER LTD., 72, Fleet Street, London, EC4Y 1JH

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## Three months solid speculation

	Price recommended	Price Now	p.c. Gain
1 Sword	180	246	+37 p.c.
McConnell	49	49	+64 p.c.
assets	38	120	+213 p.c.
d	28	45	+61 p.c.
	138	129	-6 p.c.
	90	95	+5 p.c.
	80	76	-5 p.c.
sets	119	119	—
& Elvin	227	39	+45 p.c.
mold	141	144	+2 p.c.
up	28	33	+18 p.c.
Average gain			+21 p.c.

R more than three he ago Speculation sek was started as a Telegraph feature: us period the policy to choose a share k in which it is possible to deal, t a marketable

Three months is a short time to judge hare or the feature, of the Week be shaping well. The selections, Reckitt & Hull Brewery and s are a little too view as yet. But six twelve stocks show ctory gains, and the a whole show an n of 21 p.c.

time to give readers s. But one point is ag first. Speculation

### John Burne

hat implies not only ne risk, but also a take a good profit s available. As a us we are not in a ell readers precisely l, and anyway, the uld be self-defeat-ould tend to knock o investors should ate price. But we 1 when to hold.

Recommendation was p on the view that res would be much ne market was anti-s has since been i Fairly is looking etter 12 months

s have collected a l and the price is here is still some onal buying.

Sword ordinary t to a good start. p to 62p at one at interim results

Withdrawal notice 11 months (£100 withdrawal on demand). Interest can be paid without deduction of income tax. Minimum initial deposit £50. Reported by paid up and resources of Group of shares more than £2,000,000.

GROUP

Articles by Julian S. Hodges, Road, Cardiff.

# Now at £66,000,000, the Abbey Property Bond Fund is bigger than all the others put together. That's why we can give you a stake in the best properties around.

The spectacular growth of the Abbey Property Bond Fund is one of the biggest financial success stories in recent times. Starting from scratch four years ago, the fund has grown to a record £66,000,000 (in the last 2 months alone, investors sent in cheques totalling over £6,000,000.)

With this kind of money behind us we can operate on a much larger scale than the other Property Bond funds. For example, it allows us to snap-up giant multi-million pound properties at the most favourable terms. Which means we're able to get the best deals on the best properties.

Another point: as the fund has continued to grow, we've continued to improve the bonds. For example, just recently we reduced our deduction for Capital Gains Tax; improved withdrawal facilities and introduced a unique conversion option, as well as making a number of other changes detailed later in this advertisement.

### Security

The Abbey Property Bond Fund is the biggest and most successful in Britain. But we have a lot more behind us than just our own individual assets. Abbey Life itself is one of the country's best known Life Assurance companies with assets exceeding £140 million. And behind them is the giant I.T.T. Group, worth £2,800 million. So you're in safe hands.

### Performance

One of the most attractive features of the Fund. Since its inception in 1967, the bonds have continued to appreciate. Indeed, over the last 18 months, the growth has been dynamic. In the last year alone, from October '70 to October '71, Abbey Property Bonds increased their value by a handsome 12.5% (including the re-invested rental income net of tax). To achieve the same result a standard-rate taxpayer would have needed a gross income of 18.1% on his money.

### Built-in Life Assurance

As long as you hold Abbey Property Bonds, which are single premium life assurance policies, your life is assured automatically, at no extra cost. As part of the new improvements, life cover will increase by 3% p.a. compound from the policy anniversary following your 65th birthday.

In the event of your death the amount payable to your family will be either the current value of your Bonds, or the amount shown on the life cover table on the application form (which increases as described above) - whichever is the greater. Naturally, if you've withdrawn money from the Fund, the amount of life cover will be correspondingly less.

### 6% p.a. Tax Free

Provided you make a single investment of not less than £1,000 you may, if you wish, withdraw up to 6% of the value of your Bond each year - entirely free from Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax. The withdrawal scheme also incorporates a new feature. If you invest not less than £2,000, £4,000 or £12,000 you may now elect to have your withdrawals paid half-yearly, quarterly or monthly respectively. Of course Property values can fall as well as rise but provided that the annual total withdrawal does not exceed 6%, and that total annual appreciation is not less than 64%, your Bond would retain its original value (calculated at the offered price of the Units). The annualised growth rate achieved has in fact comfortably exceeded 64% since the Bonds were introduced.

### Conversion Option

This is a new feature unique to Abbey Property Bonds. You may at any time elect to convert the units of your Property Bond into Abbey Equity Units or Abbey Selection Units, at a cost of only 1% of the value of your units.

### Income Tax & Capital Gains Tax

With Abbey Property Bonds you have no personal liability to Income Tax or Capital Gains Tax either while you hold them or when you cash them. The Company is liable to



Arundel Towers, Southampton. One of eight major properties in the Abbey Property Bond Fund with an aggregate value of £24,000,000.



## Abbey Property Bonds

To: Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited, Abbey Life House, 1-3 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8AR. Tel: 01-248 8111. I wish to invest £\_\_\_\_\_ in Abbey Property Bonds (any amount from £100) and I enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited.

Surname (Mr./Mrs./Miss) \_\_\_\_\_

Full First Names \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Are you in good physical and mental health and free from the effects of any previous illness or accident? ☐

If not, please give details \_\_\_\_\_

Do you already hold Abbey Property Bonds or Abbey Equity Bonds or another Abbey Life Policy? ☐

Tick here for 6% Withdrawal Scheme:

annual (minimum investment £1000) ☐ quarterly (minimum investment £4000) ☐

half-yearly (minimum investment £2000) ☐ monthly (minimum investment £12000) ☐

Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of the new accumulator Units allocated at the current offer price of £1.02. Offer closes on Friday October 22nd.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ST SUN 2 S

A full explanation of the new accumulator units is given in the paragraph on Regular Valuations.

The application and life cover coupon have force only upon acceptance by the Company, and life cover may be restricted. Consideration of 10% will be paid on any Application having the status of a Bank, Insurance Broker, Stationer, Accountant or Solicitor. This arrangement is based on local advice received by the Company regarding present law and future practice. No medical evidence will be required in normal cases.

Age next birthday	Life Cover per £1,000 invested
30 or less	£2,814
31	£2,732
32	£2,652
33	£2,575
34	£2,500
35	£2,427
36	£2,357
37	£2,288
38	£2,222
39	£2,157
40	£2,094
41	£2,033
42	£1,974
43	£1,918
44	£1,860
45	£1,808
46	£1,753
47	£1,702
48	£1,653
49	£1,605
50	£1,558
51	£1,513
52	£1,469
53	£1,426
54	£1,384
55	£1,344
56	£1,305
57	£1,267
58	£1,230
59	£1,194
60	£1,159
61	£1,126
62	£1,093
63	£1,061
64	£1,030
65-80	£1,000

Income tax on the rental income, at the special Life Assurance Company rate - currently 37.5%.

The Company also makes a deduction where appropriate from the value of cashed-in units to cover its own Capital Gains Tax liabilities. These liabilities are not adjusted for in the unit price. Whereas before the deduction was made at 3 the full rate of tax, in present circumstances the deduction will be made at 1/2 of the full rate - a new feature.

### Surtax

Surat payers are liable to surtax (or higher rate tax after 1973) when they cash in or on death, depending on their surtax situation at the time of cashing in. There are a number of provisions which enable a surtax payer to reduce, and possibly eliminate, the liability. Very high surtax payers should contact Abbey Life for precise details.

### Investment Policy

The Abbey Property Bond Fund is invested in top industrial and commercial properties with really sound tenants. To name but a few - National Westminster Bank, Esso Chemicals, The Post Office, W. H. Smith, American Express, IPC and Boots.

The Fund also buys sites and constructs its own buildings in conjunction with approved developers. Naturally, this is only undertaken with letting of the completed properties guaranteed in advance. Up to 25% of the Fund can be applied in this way.

### Regular Valuations

The Fund Managers, the Property Division of Hambros Bank, carry out a valuation of the Fund's properties once a month.

These valuations are independently audited by Richard Ellis & Son, Chartered Surveyors.

To make it simpler for new Bondholders, Property Bond units will be of the accumulator type, where income is automatically re-invested and expressed as an increase in the unit value. Those who purchased their Bonds prior to October 1st will continue to receive their rental income in the form of additional units.

Prices for both types of units are published daily in leading national newspapers.

### Low Charges

To allow for life cover and management expenses, Abbey Life charges 5%, plus a small rounding-off price adjustment, which is included in the offer price of the new accumulator units. After that, charges total only one-half per cent a year. All expenses of managing, maintaining, and valuing the properties, as well as the cost of buying and selling the Fund's investments, are met by the Fund itself.

### Cashing in Your Bonds

You can normally cash in your Bonds at any time and receive the full bid value of the Units, subject only to any adjustment for Capital Gains Tax, as described earlier. The Company maintains adequate liquid resources, similar to that of building societies, so in normal circumstances there should be no delay in cashing in.

However, in exceptional circumstances, the Company retains the right to defer payment or implement the conversion option for up to six months, pending realisation of properties.

### Guarantee

Now, when you reach age 65, the cash-in value of your policy is guaranteed, if you have held the policy for 20 years or more. The minimum cash-in value of your bond would then be the same as the life cover illustrated in the coupon, which increases by 3% p.a. compound after your 65th birthday.

### Disclosure of Information

As a Bondholder, you'll receive our Annual Report with full details of the entire Portfolio.

This includes photographs of the major properties. And full financial information to let you see exactly how your money is invested.

All New Bondholders receive a current Annual Report.

Fill in and post the application form together with your cheque. Upon acceptance of your application, you will receive your bonds showing the number of accumulator units allocated to you.



## WHILE UNIT TRUSTS LANGUISH...

# The public plumps for property bonds

THE gross inflow of funds into the youthful property bond industry has now topped the £10 million a month level and is vying to overtake sales of the depressed unit trusts.

While repurchases of property bonds are negligible, unit trust repurchases are currently running close to their sales, so that in terms of net inflow property bonds dwarf units.

Selling a share in property has suddenly become a big and profitable business. Total sales have escalated from £4 million a month at the turn of the year. So that choruses of managers announce new record sales every month. Why have property bonds achieved this new found popularity?

The managers argue that they have now become respectable. And with a public anxious to save at the rate of between £100 million and £150 million a month, they think the figures are not surprising. Certainly performance, a net 10 p.c. increase over the last year for most funds, puts the other tricks and mortar investment, building societies, in the shade.

This is the crux. Fixed interest, not equities, provide the competition. The message has been got over that property bonds provide security plus a solidly good performance. It is safety, not the last decimal point of performance, in which small and medium investors are interested.

But getting the message over has taken over the history of the savings industry. The campaign was sparked off when Mark Weinberg, managing director of Abbey Life, set up a new vehicle Hambro Life with the backing of Hambro Bank. Hambro started selling policies in May this year (see table). Abbey Life under new management was determined not to be ousted from its outside position.

Abbey has probably spent £150,000 on Press advertising over the last six months. In an attempt to blanket out Hambro, but Hambro matched Abbey step for step. Others followed.

Brokers' commission rates have been pushed up. The Life Offices' Association permitted maximum is 3 p.c. on single premium plans. Hambro admits to 5 p.c. for some brokers. Abbey has just upped its top rates to 4½ p.c.

The brokers play one office off against another in an attempt to weed out more money. From the beginning of October the hitherto rather sleepy City of

SEE HOW THEY GROW

Total premium inflow into the property funds of the market leaders (£m.)

1971	Abbey Life	Property Growth	Hambro Life*
January	1.7	0.39	—
February	1.1	0.37	—
March	2.8	0.85	—
April	1.6	0.54	—
May	2.0	0.82	1.9
June	2.3	0.86	0.95
July	3.5	1.00	1.3
August	3.1	1.05	1.35
September	3.9	1.25	1.8
October	5.9	11.5	8.3
Size of fund now	65.8	—	—

\*Single premium contracts only. About £1 million received in applications to date for annual premium contracts.

TWO-YEAR PERFORMANCE TABLE

Name	Percentage gain/loss Oct '69-Oct '70	Oct '70-Oct '71
Abbey Property Bonds	5.4	11.1
City of Westminster Property	10.0	12.1
City of Westminster Speculator	18.4	14.3
Guardian Property Bonds	—	15.3
Irish Life Property Modules	14.6	15.0
Hill Samuel Property	—	8.4
Merchant Investors	—	5.6
Property Growth Bonds	7.7	14.4
Unitholder index of equity unit trusts	-0.3	26.2

All figures net of tax and including income reinvested.

Westminster says it has been forced to follow the trend. But it must stop somewhere.

"With this sort of commission level there is a distinct danger of moving into non-profitable areas," argues John Gordon, investment director at Abbey, not to mention the risk of antagonising the bondholder who pays in the long-term. It is difficult to see how rates will come down when the companies claim that all they are doing is following suit to remain competitive.

City of Westminster is about to embark on a big marketing push. "We are going to be bigger than Abbey," the company was taken over recently by Pat Matthews' First National Finance Corporation.

The unit trust groups have moved into the relatively lucrative market as well. After gently decrying the benefits of property investment compared to equities, this must have proved embarrassing. But big names like Save and Prosper, M. & G. and Target add credence to the respectability theory although they have not been over successful.

The funds are growing slowly

their properties. Even so, the choice between liquidity and performance is a tricky one. Hambro Life is aiming for zero liquidity. As a counter-balancing valve it has the right to defer repayments for up to six months.

Valuation is another sore point. Properties are regularly revalued to produce performance figures. But any price put on a property can be no more than an expert judgment.

Valuation has now fallen into the laps of a few well-known estate agents who one hopes, will play it safe, for the sake of their reputations if for no other reason.

Whether the property market as a whole has an inflated expectation of inflation remains to be seen.

The most surprising aspect of the property boom is that it has happened in the middle of a bull market. The best managed equity funds have underperformed property funds by as much as 800 p.c. this year.

Yet the sever has chosen property. Undoubtedly he has become wary of the yo-yo antics of the stock market. And the steadiness of the growth of prices makes property an essentially more suitable vehicle to link life assurance with. There is no delaying retirement until equity values recover.

Above all, it is the security element that the investor believes he is getting that is proving the big draw. While the investor remains scared the marketing men in the property bond world will continue to have a field day.

Richard Ensor

# Inchcape & Co. Limited

## A year of continued growth and better prospects ahead.

In the course of his Statement, the Chairman, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Inchcape, reports that:

"The Group's operations for 1970/71 resulted in a satisfactory increase of profit before tax from £5,241 million to £6,267 million, leading to an increase in the profit available to ordinary shareholders from £2,897 million to £3,407 million or an increase of 17.6 per cent in the earnings per ordinary share."

This result is particularly pleasing because virtually the whole of the profit increase is attributable to the profitable expansion of our existing businesses since acquisitions did not contribute materially to profit in 1970/71.

Latest information indicates that the Group's pre-tax profit and earnings per ordinary share for the year 1971/72 should, barring unforeseen circumstances, show an even more satisfactory increase on the 1970/71 results. They will, of course, benefit materially from the inclusion of a full year's profits from recent acquisitions but it is also evident

from the returns available to us that the rest of the Group is, in the aggregate, earning considerably higher profits. It is too early yet to be able to say what effect the realignment of world currencies at present taking place will have on an international trading group such as ours, but the benefits and costs may well be self-cancelling."

	1971	1970
Profit before taxation	£6,267,424	£5,241,066
Profit after taxation	£4,106,967	£3,412,190
Profit available to Inchcape & Co. Limited	£3,476,301	£2,966,351
Dividends—Preference	£68,919	£68,919
—Ordinary	£1,703,775	£1,419,813
Earnings per Ordinary Share	24.0p	20.4p
Dividend per Ordinary Share	12.0p	10.0p

### Geographical Distribution

The following table gives a broad indication of the geographical distribution of the income attributable to Shareholders and Loan Stockholders of Inchcape & Co. Limited, after charging taxation.

	1971	1970
Africa	18	7
Australia—see below*	1	8
Canada	1	1
Caribbean	1	1
Hong Kong	19	20
India and Pakistan	4	1
Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei	20	21
Middle East	18	20
Thailand	2	7
United Kingdom	16	14
	100%	100%

\*The lower contribution from Australia is largely due to a number of non-recurring factors, including an abnormally high level of taxation for the period.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Queen's Room, Baltic Exchange Chambers, 14/20 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3, on Friday, 29th October, 1971, at 12.15 p.m. Copies of the Annual Report & Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Inchcape & Co. Limited, 40 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3A 8EU, Telephone 01-253 4680.

### Group Activities

The percentage contribution to the profit before taxation and loan stock interest of the various activities of the Group was as follows:

	1971	1970
General Merchants, Agents, Managers and Secretaries	40	39
Motor Vehicle Distribution and Assembly	31	29
Shipping and Lighterage	9	11
Timber and Construction Industries	4	9
Engineering Works	2	3
Investment Trusts	2	2
Trade and Other Investment Income	12	7
	100%	100%

## Looking into the motor mirror

MICHAEL SHANKS, who until last month was British Leyland's director of marketing services and economic planning, reviews a new book on the motor industry.

THERE are three subjects on which everyone is an instant expert—Sex, Politics and Motorcars.

The Financial Times was wise therefore, to launch its introductory industry series with this most visible and dramatic of industries—especially as its motor correspondent, James Ensor, is by any standards one of the most astute, well-informed and literate in the country.

His book is, as one would expect, extremely readable, and covers a lot of ground in a very short space with, so far as I could judge, a commendably high standard of accuracy.

Mr. Ensor's method is to provide thumbnail sketches of each of the major manufacturers before turning—too briefly—at the end of the book to some of the future problems facing the industry as a whole. The method is a good one, but

not without limitations. At the risk of appearing unduly critical of what is in fact a very good book, I would like to dwell a little on these.

First, in a number of cases Mr. Ensor seems to me to have accepted a little too readily the bland PR version of events. The current position of BMW and Alfa Romeo, for example, is in my view not as rosy as he paints it. He gives credence to a number of the industry's current myths—such as, for example, the alleged list of eager suitors for the Rolls-Royce Car Division—and even produces one or two new ones himself.

He implies, for instance, that British Leyland was unable to sack anybody until after the 1970 election. From what I know of the circumstances and personalities concerned, that seems to me rather implausible. In the Leyland-B.M.C. merger it was not Leyland that was pressing the Government to let it take

over B.M.C. It was the Government that was the demander.

Second, his method exposes James Ensor to the criticism that he, and many others, rightly lay at the door of much of the industry. His approach is excessively product-oriented. There is great emphasis on product strategy, on design and styling, on glamorous trivia like racing and rallying—on the whole "fun" element which helps to keep the industry so exciting. Now this is a vitally important element, but alas there is much else besides which is essential to viability. And on these aspects this book has less to say.

The chapter on labour relations is somewhat perfunctory—and incidentally underestimates the progress British Leyland has made in switching over from piece-rates to advanced forms of time payments. More important, there is very little on marketing—on franchising strategy, dealer networks, on the "after-market" which is the great growth area for the industry in the '70s, on used car price strategies, and so on.

The author is not alone in under-estimating this area. It is an almost universal failing among writers on the motor industry. That may be one reason why so many of the industry's customers feel dissatisfied.

Most important of all, there is little indication in the book of what must surely be the most crucial single fact about the European motor industry today—that, with very few exceptions, it is not earning enough money to replace its capital, still less to meet the extra costs posed by higher environmental standards and mounting cost inflation.

How many of the car manufacturers praised by Mr. Ensor have, like DAF or Saab, been subsidised in recent years by their commercial vehicle activities (not covered in this book)? And, now that the truck market has decisively turned down, what are the implications for such firms?

To deal with such sombre aspects may well have been outside Mr. Ensor's brief, and certainly to have covered them adequately would require a longer book. But to ignore the very serious problems of long-term viability is to make the same mistake that has brought too many car firms to Carey Street in the past.

This is not to say that the industry faces an immediate crisis. I believe that the U.K. car industry, for example, has two good years ahead of it. But the perspective of motor industry planners must stretch at least five and preferably ten years ahead, given the industry's very long lead times. And the outlook for the European car industry beyond 1975 is a cloudy one.

\*The Motor Industry by James Ensor, Langmans, £2.25. The paperback version is priced at £1.



## Another Record Year

Highlights from the Chairman's Statement

- \* Distributable surplus for the year up 32%, from £143,257 to £189,470
- \* Substantial tax allowances building up from increased level of industrial development
- \* Final dividend of 9% recommended, making a total of 14% for the year
- \* Scrip issue of one-for-five proposed
- \* Dividend rate of 14% to be, at least, maintained on the increased share capital
- \* Further substantial increase in the distributable surplus expected during the current year
- \* Proposed increase in borrowing powers to £15 million to accommodate current development programme

### Summary of Results Year ended 5th April:

	1971	1970	1969
Gross Rental Income	484,285	330,438	276,023
Profits after Taxation	153,129	121,898	106,756
Distributable Surplus	189,470	143,257	133,733
Property Portfolio	6,358,636	5,649,446	3,318,555
Rate of Dividend	14%	14%	14%

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Company's Registrars, Regis Securities, Lynton House, 228/230 High Road, Ilford, Essex.

# Now, for around £80, you can invest in

Allied Breweries  
Allied Suppliers  
Associated Portland Cement  
Beechams  
Birmid Qualcast  
British American Tobacco  
British Leyland  
British Petroleum  
Burmah Oil  
Coalite & Chemical Products  
Commercial Union  
C.T. Bowring  
Courtaulds  
Distillers  
Dunlop Holdings  
E.M.I.  
English China Clays  
Fisons

Gestetner Holdings  
General Accident  
Glaxo  
Great Universal Stores  
Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds  
Hawker Siddeley  
House of Fraser  
Imperial Chemical Industries  
International Compressed Air  
Land Sec. Invest. Trust  
Legal & General  
Lloyds Bank  
Marks & Spencer  
Metal Box  
Metropolitan Estates  
National Westminster Bank  
P. & O.  
Pearl Assurance

Pilkington Bros.  
Prudential Assurance  
Rank Organisation  
Reckitt & Colman  
Reed International  
Rio Tinto Zinc  
Royal Insurance  
'Shell' Transport & Trading  
Slater Walker  
Standard & Chartered Bank  
Thorn Electrical  
Unilever  
Union Corp.  
United Dominion Trust  
William Cory & Son  
Land Securities 4% C/L 1983  
First National Finance  
8% CULS 1980

Portfolio as at 31st October, 1971. Ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

## with First Provincial 'Reserves' Unit Trust.

First Provincial is not a London Company. Our offices are in Manchester, and investment advice is centred in Edinburgh. Our approach to investment is distinctly hard-headed. The protection of Unitholders' interests is always our first consideration and with 'Reserves' we aim for steady reliable growth, rather than spectacular but uncertain capital gains. The objective of 'Reserves' is capital growth combined with a reasonable income.

Like all Unit Trusts the price of 'Reserves' Units and the income from them may go down as well as up. To protect investors, our Trust Deed requires us to buy only "high class shares with adequate reserves". The portfolio speaks for itself.

The success of this policy of prudent investment is shown by our record. Since the Trust was reformed in 1953, the value of Units has risen from 7.5p to 40.2p. A rise of 436%.

As a comparison the Financial Times Ordinary Share Index rose by just 239% during the same period.

For the original investor, the gross yield is now £13.94%.

In the opinion of the Managers, this is an excellent time to invest. Over the long term the prospects for growth of the leading blue-chip companies in the portfolio are sound.

Units in the First Provincial Reserves Trust are available at a fixed price until Friday, 15th October. The estimated current gross yield is £2.60%.

Intending investors should send off their application forms at once. If further information is required please ring Mr. Eric Greaves, during office hours, his telephone number is 061-832 3056.

## Offer of Units at 40.2p per Unit until Friday 15th October, 1971

or at the Managers' selling price when the application is received whichever is the lower. The price includes all charges.

The Offer may close before 15th October if the daily price differs from the fixed price by more than 2½%. Units will be available after the close of this Offer at the then current offer price.

MANAGERS: First Provincial Unit Trust Ltd. (Incl. 1954).

TRUSTEES: Midland Bank, Executors & Trustees Co. Ltd.

THIS TRUST is authorised by the Department of Trade & Industry and was re-constituted by a Supplemental Trust Deed dated February 1965, 1967. A copy of the Trust Deed may be inspected at the offices of the Managers.

It is a Wide Range Trustee Investment.

Distributions are payable 15th March and 15th September. Units purchased now will qualify for the distribution in March 1972.

GENERAL INFORMATION: The prices of 'Reserves' Units are quoted in the daily press. The Managers will buy back Units at any time at a bid price which is never less than that required under Department of Trade & Industry rules.

CHARGES: The Managers are entitled to an initial charge not exceeding 5% plus an adjustment not exceeding 1% and a second annual service charge of 2/100ths of 5% of the capital value of the Fund, the latter taken out of income.

Authorised agents receive commission at 1%.

WITHDRAWALS: Unit holdings can easily be surrendered at any time, by returning the Unit Trust Certificate, endorsed on the back.

Repayment is made within a few days.

THE First Provincial Unit Trust Limited, 21 Spring Gardens, Manchester M2 1FB. Tel. 061-832 3056

Minimum initial purchase 200 units and multiples of 200 thereafter. All applications will be acknowledged.

Please issue to the Units of First Provincial Reserves Unit Trust in accordance with this Offer for Sale dated 10th October, 1971.

I/We enclose remittance for £ payable to F.P.U.T. Ltd. I/We declare that I/We are not resident outside the U.K. or (if a company) resident outside these territories. (If unable to make this declaration the declaration should be deleted and the form lodged through your bank, stockbroker or solicitor in the United Kingdom. All forms must be signed. Units cannot be registered in the name of a minor but an application may be made by an adult and designated 'A' or 'B').

SURNAME(S) MR/MRS/MISS

OTHER NAMES (IF ANY)

ADDRESS(ES)

SIGNATURE(S) DATE

# First Provincial







to the Editor   Letters to the Editor

# Egypt and the U.S.

**The beauty of**

**The beauty of the morning**

**EARLY** one morning last week I was travelling across Hungerford Bridge, by courtesy of

**Woman's work**  
IN her article about the new

of Assisi (1981)  
Perugia (6)  
region is:  
countries of  
use similar

FROM Robert S. Kedzie, M.P.

LEITH. MCGRANDLE in his article "What was a mile, Daddy?" has drawn attention to what is probably the greatest confidence trick ever tried on the public. The trouble is that with certain honourable exceptions, the British public is

yards. Yet one hears of shopkeepers who have been "soured" by weighing machine manufacturers into having their scales covered.

Women of the World Unite. Refuse to admit to a hip measurement of 36 and something whatever it is your

in kilograms. No one said this should happen for some reason or other. Perhaps a Regional H. Board. In this case, Mr. is not easy to take the measure of. He will complain loudly and file a local councillor.

ever said that consumer industries are not subject to the metric system, but it has been perfectly legal for them to do so since the last century. This Government, unlike the last, has done nothing to force the pace and has certainly taken steps not to have things rushed.

I have drawn the attention of Ministers to a number of metric road signs and, in every case, the Local Authorities concerned have been instructed to remove them. While paint manufacturers may sell by the litre, road

business elsewhere and tell him why. Do not believe him when he says he has to go metric. He does not.

Let all customers make sure that publicans know they want to go on buying pints and half pints and that they will refuse to buy by the litre. Make sure your local garage is aware that the moment the pumps start serving petrol by the litre you will take your business elsewhere.

I have heard of a maternity hospital where fathers of new-

industries to change over metric system, but this do mean that we all have to live with it. I go to our daily with it. I go to our daily Nor has it anything to do with the Market. I believe to the Government British entry become rather cross people write to me to support my Parliamentary actions subject of metrication and to think this means I am on the side of those who the employment prospects membership of the E.E.C. to my constituents.—RO S. REDMOND, House of

5







## APPOINTMENTS VACANT



## Technological Innovation

W. H. Allen, Gearing Division, which employs 400 people and has a leading position in the field of high power epicyclic gears wishes to make the following appointments. The men selected are unlikely to be aged less than 35 for positions (1) and (2) and 50 for position (3).

## (1) SENIOR, POTENTIAL CHIEF, PRODUCTION ENGINEER

Who should be experienced in all aspects of production engineering as applied to the manufacture of high precision, medium to large components on the basis of small batch production.

## (2) SENIOR JIG &amp; TOOL DESIGNER

Who should be competent in jig and tool design with experience or an interest in gear cutting.

## (3) DEVELOPMENT ENGINEER

Whose work will comprise analytical solution of gear problems and specification of tests to confirm theoretical analyses. Above average ability in mathematics is required and access to computers is available.

Applications giving brief details of education, technical qualifications and career should be made to the Production Manager for positions (1) and (2) and to the Technical Manager for position (3).

**W. H. ALLEN SONS & COMPANY LIMITED**  
Atlas Works, Pershore, Worcestershire

A member Company of Amalgamated Power Engineering Ltd. **APE**

## GRUNDFOS PUMPS

## Divisional Sales Manager

Experienced Sales Manager is required to head up the Domestic Pump Division, reporting directly to the Managing Director. Applicants must be self-starters, capable of initiating and executing marketing plans. Experience and top contacts within the heating industry are essential. The appointed sales manager will be a senior member of the executive team of a dynamic company—part of an international group which is one of Europe's leading pump manufacturers. Exceptional career prospects exist for a man of drive, ambition and ability aged 30-40. Commencing remuneration £5,500 to £4,000 and fringe benefits. Write in the first instance to:

P. R. Hooper,  
Managing Director.

## GRUNDFOS PUMPS LTD

Head Office, Eilton Road,  
Bletchley, Bucks.

City of London £5,000+

## FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

As a result of the continuing expansion of its practice, a leading City professional firm wishes to appoint a Financial Controller.

The position will be a new one and the appointee will have status equivalent to that of a partner and will be responsible for initiating and guiding the firm's financial and business planning and for the installation and maintenance of financial information systems.

## Basic requirements

- \* A chartered accountant aged 35-45—possibly a graduate—with some further three years in the profession after qualifying
- \* Experience of financial accounting and control and the formulation of financial and business policies.

An initial salary will be negotiable from a base of £5,000 with bonus, pension and life assurance schemes in addition.

Brief but comprehensive details of your career and salary to date, which will be treated in the strictest confidence, should be sent to JCK892, Executive Selection Division.

Cooper Brothers & Co. Limited,  
Management Consultants,  
Abacus House, Gower Lane,  
London, E.C.2.



## Motor Trade International West Africa

The John Holt Group are main dealers in Nigeria for FORD, and in Ghana for Ford and Chrysler. At present the Group operates 17 dealerships, one assembly plant and three central parts depots. Applications are invited from suitably qualified men in the age group 30/40 for:

## MOTOR VEHICLE ASSEMBLY PLANT MANAGER—Ghana

For this post, the operating subsidiary Company, John Holt Industries, seek a mature and experienced Assembly Engineer possessing above average managerial ability. Candidates must have a minimum of 5 years assembly production process engineering responsibility with, if possible, experience in the developing countries overseas. Qualifications required: B.Sc. in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering with complementary apprenticeship of vehicle assembly experience. Amongst other desirable qualifications will be a working knowledge of accounting, labour control, trade union negotiations, plant installation and maintenance, material handling, stock control, quality control.

## PARTS MANAGER—Nigeria

Expansion of our territorial parts stocking and supply service creates an opportunity for a man who has successfully managed an automotive Central Parts Depot. The ideal candidate will have an appreciation of the accounting implications arising from budgetary control and the computerisation of stocks. Also required, certificated qualifications: POA, HNC Business studies; Membership of the Institute of Motor Industry, etc. These are progressive positions in a fast growing competitive market for cars, light and heavy commercial vehicles, tractors and agricultural equipment. Generous terms and conditions, including attractive salary based on experience and qualifications. Commission earnings geared to net profits.

Write in confidence to:

**JOHN HOLT**

& Co. (Liverpool) Ltd.,  
Group Personnel Department,  
380, India Buildings,  
Liverpool, L2 0OF.

## GRADUATES

## If people interest you, become a Probation Officer and...

- \* provide a professional social service to the community
- \* face the challenge of helping offenders and their families
- \* use your initiative, and exercise personal responsibility

The work is demanding but satisfying. It covers a wide range of social work, including prison welfare and after-care; and, as the normal career progresses, it affords scope for work connected with training, research and administration. There are vacancies for probation officers in most parts of England and Wales.

Training. Courses of academic and practical work vary in length from 17 months to two years. But if your degree is, or will be, in social studies you could complete training in less than a year.

Pay and prospects. During training you will be treated as a trainee employee of the probation and after-care service and paid a salary of not less than £1194. After training graduates enter the probation officer salary scale at not less than £1545 increasing to £2078 (£2150 from 1st April 1972) Officers working in the London area receive an additional £90 a year. The salary scales for Senior Probation Officers rise to £2618. New salary scales for higher grades have yet to be determined but at present range up to £4200 according to the probation area (£4950 in Inner London).

Send a postcard now for our booklet 'The Probation and After-Care Service as a Career', to: Probation and After-Care Department, (N14), Home Office, Room 446, Romney House, Marsham Street, London, S.W.1; or contact your local Principal Probation Officer (address in telephone book).

## OF THE SIXTH FORMERS WHO READ THIS, 120 COULD EARN £1132 A YEAR ON BECOMING UNDERGRADUATES.

That's how many of you could be awarded Naval University Cadetships this year.

Which means that if you're fortunate enough to gain one, you'll be one of an exclusive band of students.

For, apart from earning £1,132 a year, tuition fees paid, as a college student, you'll also be a naval officer starting your career.

With training during certain vacations, sometimes at sea, to prepare you for your life ahead.

For your degree and naval experience will

be enough to earn you £1,179 a year on becoming a naval officer full time.

And that's when the big test comes.

For you'll have to face up to early responsibility; learn the complex techniques of sea warfare; cope with the ever-present problems of man management.

The ability to think quickly, act decisively will be vital.

We know it's a lot to expect. But if you can prove you have the potential qualities, a Naval University Cadetship could be yours.

What we'll look for.

To be awarded a University Cadetship, you must show us you have the initiative and personality to become a naval officer.

And this is something we can assess even before you get to college.

You actually receive the award, however, as soon as you're up at University or on a full-time CNA degree course at Polytechnic or college.

If you'd like the full facts, send the coupon. You won't be committing yourself.

Name

Address

Date of birth

School

Captain P. F. Benson, M.V.O., R.N.,  
Old Admiralty Building, London, S.W.1.  
Please send me details of University Cadetships in the Royal Navy (or Royal Marines) (tick which)



## HOW TO LAND A £3000 A YEAR JOB.

To fly in naval helicopters, you first need five 'O' levels.

That's enough to get us talking.

Next, you must show us you could reach our standards.

For it'll take everything you've got to land on a deck that never keeps still.

Or to pluck a man out of a raging sea.

Yet that's the sort of thing you'll be trained for.

Which brings us to our third

requirement: you must be able to take on responsibility.

For as early as 20, you could be a fully qualified naval pilot or observer,

answerable for every action you take in your helicopter.

Add to that the fact you'll be a naval officer too and you'll realise how much will be expected of you.

On the other hand, you'll have everything going for you. Excitement. Travel.

Great company. And pay that's as high as £3,000 a year for a lieutenant of 24.

Send the coupon for details.

Who knows where it could land you?

Short Career Commission. You can serve for 8 years—with pay-free gratuity of £2,345 (12 years—with pay-free gratuity of £3,000, or 15 years (or to age 35) with a pensionable commission.

You must be over 17 and under 36, with at least 5 'O' levels (including Maths and English Lang.) or equivalent.

Full Career Commission. You must be between 17 and 30, with at least 5 G.C.E. subjects including 2 'A' levels or equivalent.



Name

Address

Date of birth

Captain P. F. Benson, M.V.O., R.N.,  
Old Admiralty Building, London, S.W.1.  
Please send me the details about joining the Royal Navy as a helicopter pilot or observer.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY)  
ARMY AVIATION CENTRE  
MIDDLE WALLOP

## VACANCIES

## CIVILIAN INSTRUCTOR GRADE III

## QUALIFICATIONS

Men fully skilled and experienced in the following trades:  
AIRCRAFT RADIO/AIRCRAFT ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS  
and able to teach up to O.N.C. standard and supervise trainees.

O.N.C., C and G Certificates or equivalent qualifications desirable.

Selection by trade test and interview.

Salary: £1,265 at age 21, £1,779 at age 30 rising to £1,960.

Prospect of pensionable employment.

Application forms from:  
Officer Commanding  
Aircraft Engineering Training Wing  
Army Aviation Centre, Middle Wallop  
STOCKBRIDGE, Hants.

Closing date for applications: 27 October, 1971.

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT  
UGANDA

Applications are invited from suitably qualified people for the position of Chief Accountant, Uganda Transport Co. Limited. The company is the largest transport operator in Uganda with a fleet of approx. 180 vehicles, and the successful applicant will be responsible for the monthly preparation of the detailed costing and management accounts together with statistical returns and be responsible for the control of a department of 40 accounts staff.

The commencing salary will be £204,000 p.a. Fringe benefits include free housing, education allowance, medical services scheme, pension and overseas leave. A car will be provided.

Applications should be sent to—  
The Appointments Manager,  
Ref. SR/EA/16.

**UNITED TRANSPORT OVERSEAS LIMITED.**

Berkley Square House,  
Berkley Square, London, W.1.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT  
TO SALES DIRECTOR

Leading national company in the field of concrete building systems, located in S.E. Hertfordshire, has vacancy for an intelligent and ambitious young man, preferably in his mid-twenties, to act as P.A. to the Sales Director. This responsible position offers first class prospects to a young man with training and experience in marketing.

**BELL & WEBSTER LTD.,**

Belgon House, Essex Road, Hoddesdon, Herts.

## COMMERCIAL MANAGER

(SHOP & OFFICE FITTING—JOINERY)

Established Company of shops—well funded and possessing new purpose-built factory and offices—offer the right man the challenging task of raising productivity in a well-known firm with considerable advantages to himself. The Company has been established for 25 years and has a staff of first-class technicians supported by clerical and administrative personnel.

Owing to Group commitments the Directors wish to delegate responsibility for the running of the Company to a new man who must have executive management experience gained preferably with a large unit not security in the shop/factory.

A new man—must be a man of approximately £250,000 O.N.C. including accounts with several leading multiple Groups.

Applicants are invited from men of this calibre not over 45 who will be interviewed at a managerial level during a short proving period with the view of appointing a man of a really worthwhile and promising future.

Write fully, stating age, experience and current salary, to:  
R. B. Grenville, GRENNOTTS LTD.,  
Vandyke House, Lydden Road, S.W.15.

DEFENCE SYSTEMS  
MANAGEMENT OVERSEAS

We still require the following staff for our Defence Systems Management team in the Middle East:

**ELECTRONIC ENGINEER** (Communications) with experience of heavy ground transmitters and receivers, including troposcatter equipment. Ability to trouble-shoot and to carry out adjustment and repair of such equipment in the field is essential.

**ELECTRONIC ENGINEER** (Radar) to provide technical guidance and on-the-job training to personnel at technical level. This position demands experience in the operation and maintenance of various types of ground radar at remote sites and without specialised assistance.

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# It's three in a row for Hill Circus

By JOHN OAKSEY

By J. D. TADD at Ascot

THE American filly Hill Circus completed a successful three-year-old career on the English turf in an impressive win in the Princess Royal Stakes at Ascot yesterday.

She practically snatched a fairly high class field using Yorkshire Oak's win-Fleet Wahine and brought season's earnings to nearly £100,000.

It was to be given a chance to win about three times as much as the last time she won in the New Year. Hill Circus was to ride her over one and a quarter miles on grass, and the winner's prize money will be £100,000.

Her victory was her 16th, but she was now far from a rest before her next race.

As owner Mr. George Pope, a veteran gambler, said: "This is a very high class filly and she is a real winner."

There are a number of good races for fillies and mares in America and of course we do not like it. But we have to make the most of what we have.

In yesterday's race Hill did not look too impressive. She was at the back of the field and stayed there until the straight, when she came forward and won by a comfortable margin.

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# Chocolate capers... A doping question or fruit and nut case?

ALMOST unnoticed amid the glory of Mill Reef's Parisian triumph last week, two more pages from the form book were torn out and rewritten by the Jockey Club and its analysts.

They included the Timeform Gold Trophy in which Fairrain had at the time seemed to earn a blameless £5,501 for his owner Mrs. B. Dowd. So with Rock Ro's Ascot Gold Cup and two other major races the Rules against "doping" have this season forfeited nearly £20,000 in prize money alone.

Controversial If those figures suggested a new wave of deliberate "doping" to win they would be serious enough. But in fact they suggested anything but that—something involving a single case of "doping" in its normal repellent sense—they still confront the trainers, vets and racing authorities of this country with at least two urgent and highly controversial questions.

The first of those questions is whether the disqualifications of Rock Ro, Fairrain and the others were really either desirable or necessary in the interests of straight racing or healthy breeding. And what they are not is the chief reason for this article.

The second question, far less easy to answer, is how much more hard work and hard-earned prize money have got to be, so to speak, before we arrive at a fair, sensible and effective rule on the use of drugs in British racing.

The cases of Fairrain and Be Gentle, the two horses trained by Jack Calvert, were discussed in a modified and somewhat different in one important respect from those which involved Peter Walwyn and Arthur Stephenson.

Vets' advice For while both Walwyn and Stephenson have on the advice of their vets used a drug (equivalent to the one which might have been used by Calvert) at the time of a race, Jack Calvert had, so far as he knew, done nothing of the kind.

The cause of his misfortune was a vitamin food supplement which he and several other trainers had been using with impunity for years. It was not until a vet advised him to stop that he discovered the truth.

Having carefully examined the evidence in the Rock Ro case I don't believe for one moment that the word "appreciable" does not appear in the Rules of Racing but at least arguably it ought to. Because if the possible effect of a drug is so small that it can be considered negligible, then why not alter the Rules to say that a horse which is found to have been given a substance which is likely to affect its performance shall be disqualified.

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It was tested, that the amount of theobromine found in the samples taken from Fairrain and Be Gentle.

The same analysts had over the years examined and passed as negative several other samples taken from Calvert's horses—including at least one from Fairrain who earlier this season had won the Vaux Col Tankard.

So although the tests for theobromine (which is the same group as caffeine) are relatively simple, this apparent discrepancy taken together with the recent increase in the number of samples involving pale-killers does tend to confirm that the Jockey Club analysts, like their counterparts in other countries, have now developed more sophisticated and elaborate techniques than ever before.

Dedicated Well, good for them you may well say, and certainly no criticism whatever is intended here of the Chief Jockey Club analyst Mr. Michael Moss, a dedicated, hard-working man who does what he is paid to do as well as he can. But that does not alter the fact that the Jockey Club analysts, like their counterparts in other countries, have now developed more sophisticated and elaborate techniques than ever before.

The current rules against doping were designed firstly to discourage dishonesty and secondly to prevent unsound horses establishing on the racecourse reputations which might help them to pass as "normal" horses.

The first objective does not apply in any of the cases under discussion but to achieve the second it is surely only necessary to disqualify a horse if the substance found in him at the time of a race is likely to affect his performance.

How long? And how long will it be I wonder in these days of intense chemical and biological research, a "normal" nutrient such as hay or corn produces a fatal positive test result.

The doping problem of drugs and doping has, as they themselves are the first to realise, become a complex one. It is not only the trainers and the Jockey Club but also the public who are concerned.

What I suggest is a larger, more representative panel including among its members a veterinarian, a pharmacologist, an analytical chemist, a representative of the Trainer's Association and one or two laymen.

All positive results from dope tests would be submitted to this panel for their decision of the following three questions: 1. Had the trainer behaved properly and taken all reasonable precautions in the feeding and treatment of the horse in question?

2. Was the drug of a type likely to affect the horse's performance?

3. Was it at the time of the race present in sufficient quantity to do so?

If the answers to (1) are "Yes" then the trainer should be completely exonerated and not at present fined an automatic minimum of £100. The only result of this penalty, says Arthur Stephenson, is that it causes a perfectly justifiable ill-feeling when it is increased.

And only if the answers to both (2) and (3) are affirmative should a horse ever be disqualified. In deciding all three questions what is more, both trainer and horse should be given the benefit of any doubt. I do not believe that this has been the case in 1971.

Fascinating events And no such horrors I sincerely hope will mar the many fascinating races due to be decided over the next seven days.

This afternoon at Longchamp Robert Vigneron's race is apparent to the throne graced by Sir Ivor and Mijinsky is on trial in the Grand Critérium.

By all accounts Roberto's public appearances have been a great deal more convincing than those of his potential rival Crowned Prince. His moment of truth comes in the Dewhurst Stakes on Friday.

But if either of these two highly publicised races are to reach the very top next year they will have to cope with either or both of the current champions, Mill Reef and Brigadier Gerard.

The latter should not last out the extra two furlongs of the Champion Stakes on Saturday, and also on the day of the second of the Brigadier again, the chief interest will lie in how close the two horses will be when they are beaten by Mill Reef in the Eclipse, can get to him this time.

Considering all that has gone before I would dearly like to see Fairrain win the S.K.F. Cesarewitch on Saturday, but racing will have to cope with either or both of the current champions, Mill Reef and Brigadier Gerard.

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Miss Ann Moore riding Psalm to victory in the Color Gas International championship at Wembley yesterday.

# HILL FIRST IN TRIPLEX

By Richard Hudson-Evans  
BRITISH Racing Drivers' Club's Clubmen's championship round the full 2.9 mile Grand Prix circuit yesterday marked the season's end at the home of British motor racing and success came to the racing Mallock family, from nearby Roadside Village, Northamptonshire.

The amazingly successful Ford-powered car, designed and constructed by Squadron Leader Arthur Mallock, always very enterprisingly driven by his sons, convincingly won two races. Snatching the lead from Keith Garrett's Lotus coming into the last corner on the last lap, after a race-long leap through the field, Richard Mallock was the single-seater Boleyn Pittard Memorial event. His Formula Ford U2 also took the fastest lap.

In the Clubmen's Formula race, younger brother Ray Mallock, scored his U2 round to win as he played, setting up a new class lap record in the process. The race was a close-run thing, with an incredible 110-120 mph race average being 106-72 mph.

Despite having to retire after only one lap in the final, the car, Mike O'Dell, having built up a commanding points lead through the year, became the 1971 Triplex Saloon champion. Capri. This Long Eaton driver, 27, scored his 31st race win this season.

Maas wins Shell race Jochen Maas, of Germany, in his Brabham BT33, won the shell Cup Oil British Formula Three championship race yesterday at the Castle Combe circuit in Wiltshire. There was a 12-lap race for the title, with a qualifying round for the 1971 championship. Two 10-lap heats had to be run to find the fastest drivers for the 30-lap final.

In each heat a new formula three lap record was set up by Peter Lamplough (Palliser) WDF of Great Britain (BT33). Andersson of Brabham (BT33) of Sweden, both in 1 minute 4 seconds, at a speed of 105.5 m.p.h. The final was won by Steve Thompson of Great Britain, clocked one minute three seconds at a speed of 104.4 m.p.h.

Muir sets lap record British driver Brian Muir set an unofficial lap record for the Salzburg at Salzburg, Austria yesterday when he clocked the fastest practice time for today's special touring class race. Muir, driving a Chevrolet Camaro, was clocked at the time of 27.5 sec. over the 2.65 mile circuit at an average speed of 111.81 mph. (137.70 kph). Official record of 1:24.3 was set by Belgium's Jo Graul.

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# O'Farrell's old firm pays out

## George shows the way

By JOHN MOYNIHAN

Derby 2, Newcastle 2

E tortoise continued for this unbalanced, injury-ridden Newcastle side at Derby yesterday as they were in the League Cup in the week when they

4-0.

time Newcastle did manage

two late and surprising

through Macdonald but by

the side were already

ing by four Arsenal goals.

George was back play, his

first full league game his

carriage operator and his

insolence and precision

field in the first half that

a third Newcastle defence

out such experienced

as Craig, Monaghan and

see to steady them, the

side were often grotesquely

midfield and at the near

0 seconds, they had con

cedential, might slice by

icantly, hurried by Radford,

only punch out, feebly and

was there with a ray

legways to Graham to volley

Goal

ful run by Hibbert 10

later almost gave Mac

goal but Wilson caught

it shot beautifully. From

it was half time, the

ver the proceedings with

stunning passes to un

l territory.

strong back one of them in

de be McCall blocked on

then Kennedy ran on to

down the centre and shot

up past McCall for

a second (14 minutes).

same slowed up after this

second defence with some

times of the French

Raymond Kopa but he

had the backing of a

or a defender.

ly dropping a long ball

wing to the other where

coloured in maroon

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It seemed quite content

and the French gently

in to after 55 minutes

ad come on as a sub, for

who had left the pitch

ing side effects of a

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me but he said after

would be fit to join this

England party for the

10th September.

He then proceeded to

doing, highball crowd

shock by scoring two

goals from central

in and 67th minutes. Dyson

ade it a 3 minute later

he made an elastic save

42 minutes Newcastle

would have been

IT'S easy to stop George Best, and Huddersfield manager Ian Greaves. "Ring up Frank O'Farrell and ask him to leave Best at home," O'Farrell declined to oblige—and Best led Manchester United to a three-goal win over Huddersfield and back to the top of the First Division.

Best gave United the lead but it was the "old firm" in a team written off as too old until O'Farrell's arrival this season. Bobby Charlton, who scored the other goals in a 3-0 win that puts the wide manager back into the top of the First Division.

Sheffield United's run of 15 League and cup matches at the top of the division was ended by Stoke. Terry Connor scored Stoke's winner in a 2-1 victory, after having been named in the team.

It will be interesting to see how Sheffield react to the toppling of their manager. The club's record yesterday, last it, then drew level before bowing to the Coventry winner.

Lee's penalty Manchester City, whose supporters will see the only non-league game in the league, return to the top of the division. Lee's return to the top of the division was ended by Stoke. Terry Connor scored Stoke's winner in a 2-1 victory, after having been named in the team.

Sir Alf Ramsey watched Derby draw with Spurs as the only unbeaten record in the top flight. Martin Walters, the England manager's probable successor, was named in the team, and Roy McFarland, a probable defender, both got goals.

Sir Alf Ramsey's equal for the day, a 1-1 draw, was a surprise. At Basle, seemed ready to report free of injury after yesterday's performance.

Fulham's Fulham, whose supporters will see the only non-league game in the league, return to the top of the division. Lee's return to the top of the division was ended by Stoke. Terry Connor scored Stoke's winner in a 2-1 victory, after having been named in the team.

Best doubtful George Best will have treatment on a damaged calf before deciding if he is fit to play for Northern Ireland against Russia in Belfast in the Nations Cup on Wednesday.

He received a kick on the calf at Huddersfield yesterday, the injury which has kept him out of the game. He is expected to be fit to play for Northern Ireland against Russia in Belfast in the Nations Cup on Wednesday.

Watford falter Bristol City 2, Watford 1. Bristol City, with a thoroughly competent display, won in a 2-1 victory. Watford, who were in command, were unable to maintain their lead in the final score, writes Andy Wilson.

Palace's Palace ended their recent goals famine by scoring two goals in a 2-1 victory over Watford. The first goal was scored by the opening of the second half, and the second goal was scored by the opening of the second half, and the second goal was scored by the opening of the second half.

Watford's Watford, who were in command, were unable to maintain their lead in the final score, writes Andy Wilson.

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West Ham's Trevor Brooking advancing through the Leicester defence yesterday.

## Chelsea fail to beat Anfield bogey

Liverpool 0, Chelsea 0

Chelsea put up a splendid display at Anfield to become only the second team this season to go home with a League point. The Londoners provided attractive football but they were still meowed by that traditional Anfield ill-luck.

Believe it or not, Chelsea have now played 22 successive games without recording a single victory. Their last win was on December 22, 1955, when they did so 3-2.

It appeared as if the London team would be on their usual Anfield hammering when Liverpool opened so menacingly with Callaghan, their 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 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